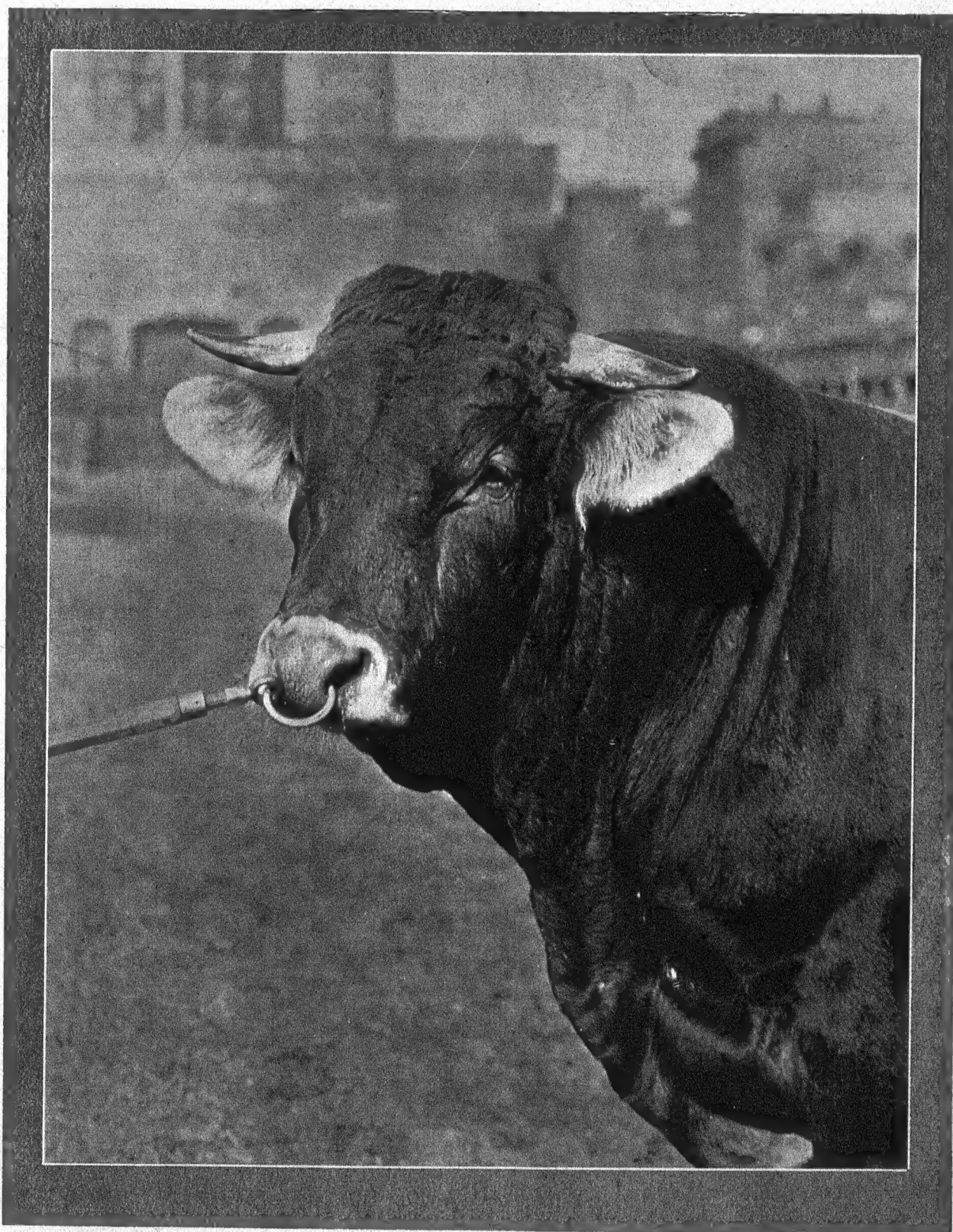


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SEPTEMBER 29, 1915



A BROWN SWISS

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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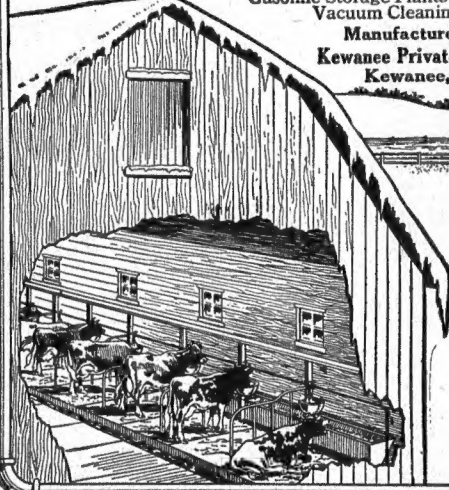
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WINNIPEG

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Name

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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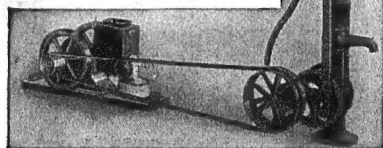
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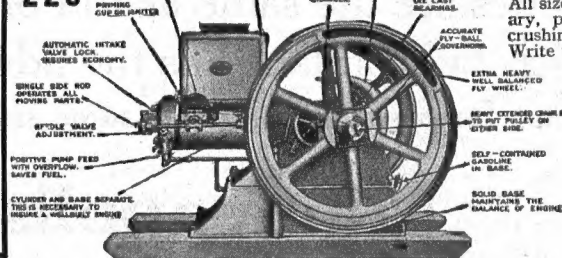
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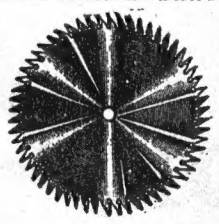


Complete Pump, \$5.00

Ratchet head, 1 1/2-in. pipe, 3 1/2-in. cylinder, revolving top, complete for 7 ft. well, \$5.00; for 20 ft. well, \$7.00; for 30 ft. well, \$9.00. This is just a sample of the splendid pump values we give. Our catalog sent free on request, or write us and give us depth of well and we will advise you best style of pump to buy.

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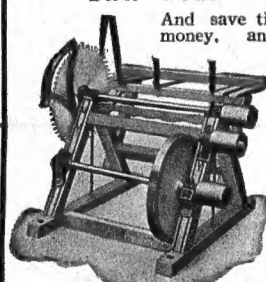
At wholesale prices, every saw warranted, filed and set ready for use, size of mandrel hole, 1 1/4 in.



22-in. saw \$4.60 28-in. saw \$6.75
24-in. saw 5.00 30-in. saw 7.50
26-in. saw 6.00
Four foot saw mandrels with balance wheel and boxes only \$11.00. Send us your order to-day.

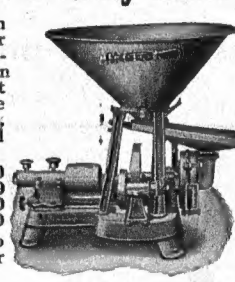
Saw Your Wood

And save time, coal and money, and you can also saw your neighbor's wood and soon earn the cost of the saw. 26-in. pole saw frame with saw blade, saws poles or cord wood; our price, \$27.00



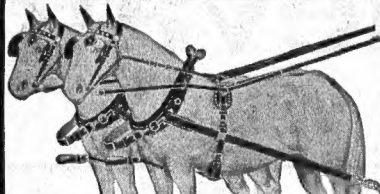
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10-in. 34.50
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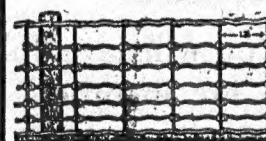


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12-in. \$2.00 14-in. \$2.25 16-in. \$2.50

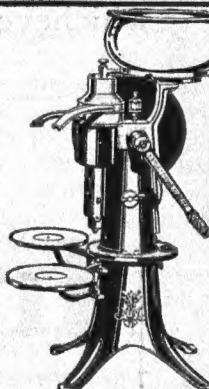
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Our price... \$43.50
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Corrugated Steel Roofing 3 1/4 c p. sq. ft. Send us your specifications, tell us the kind of building and size, we will quote you freight prepaid prices and guarantee to save you money. Estimates given free on siding, steel shingles, eaves trough and fittings.

"Red Star" Flint Surfaced Ready Roofing

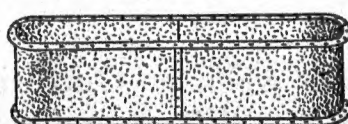
\$1.00 per roll of 108 sq. ft. A thick, heavy and durable roofing; anyone can lay it, no experience necessary; full directions go with each roll.
2 ply "Red Star" \$1.50 per roll
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Samples sent on request. This is undoubtedly the best offer ever made direct to the Canadian farmer on roofing.

Round Tube Top Stock Tank 20 Gauge Steel

Only \$9.00



2 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 6 ft. long \$9.00
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Tough, Seedy or Frozen

Wheat, Oats and Barley



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Freight Rates over all lines are the same as to Fort William and Port Arthur besides which St. Boniface has the advantage of **American Markets** as we can forward all grain on same freight rates to

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Make Bill of Lading read: "Notify Interior Elevator Co." (or your usual Commission Firm,) and forward same at once by mail or thru your nearest bank.

Advise your usual Commission Firm or ourselves. You will save fully a week in **Outturns** and **Settlements** which is a great advantage. We are members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Licensed by the Dominion Government.

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INTERIOR ELEVATOR COMPANY

611 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

LTD.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 29th, 1915

OCEAN FREIGHT ON WHEAT

It does not appear at the present time that there is much likelihood of lower freight rates on wheat between Montreal or New York and Liverpool. All that the Dominion government has yet been able to announce is that there will probably be plenty of ships to carry our entire wheat surplus to the foreign market. Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor general, was in Winnipeg last week, and published a statement in the Winnipeg Telegram in which he pointed out that the Canadian government was powerless either to commandeer steamers or to regulate the freight rate, and he concluded his statement as follows:

"We will get as low rates as any country—perhaps lower. They are high everywhere, very high, I know, to the United States, to Argentina, to all countries. A general control can come only thru international agreement, and a mighty lot of stuff must be got out of the way first.

"We believe we have left nothing undone in our power. Those who pretend to think otherwise are without proposals. Criticism without suggestion, strife-stirring without reason are not in these times the highest evidence of patriotism."

At the present time the ocean freight on wheat is from 30 to 33 cents per bushel, or more than 20 cents a bushel above the rate before the war. Mr. Meighen may consider it unpatriotic for farmers to complain about this robbery on the high seas if they have no immediate and specific remedies to propose. But Mr. Meighen ought to know, if he does not, that the Dominion government exists for the purpose of serving the people, has endless money at its command to secure expert advice, and has a mighty influence, legal and otherwise, which could be brought to bear upon the shipping combine. At the present freight rate the farmers will lose at least \$30,000,000 on the 150,000,000 bushels which is the surplus for export, and yet the Dominion government can do nothing. When a few railroad promoters got into trouble three years ago the Dominion government opened the public treasury to them, and handed them over \$20,000,000 of the people's money as a straight donation without asking anything in return. When the manufacturers wanted something special last year, the government increased the tariff on everything in sight and forced all Canadian citizens to contribute to the protected interests. If the Dominion government was half as anxious to assist the farmers as it is to assist the big interests they would get some action.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

The determination of the British government that the wealthy classes shall pay the greater part of the cost of the war, is made plain by the new budget presented to parliament by Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna last week. With war expenditures amounting to nearly \$25,000,000 a day, Mr. McKenna was called upon to provide sums of money unprecedented in British history, and he has done this in a way that will not to any appreciable extent place burdens upon the poor, handicap industry or discourage the production of wealth. A considerable portion of the money required for

the war will, of course, be borrowed (chiefly inside the country), but the chancellor proposes to raise a large amount from the current revenues by additional taxation. The income tax, as before, will be the chief source of the British revenues, and the rate of this tax has been increased by 40 per cent., while the minimum taxable income has been reduced from £160 to £130. There will, however, be a provision which will relieve any whose incomes have been reduced by 10 per cent. or more since the outbreak of war. The super-tax, which the possessors of large fortunes pay in addition to the income tax, is also increased, and some of the very wealthy will be required to pay a third of their income to the state. Besides this there is to be a tax of 50 per cent. on "war profits," this term including the proceeds of all businesses which have increased their profits since the commencement of the war, whether engaged in the production of war material or not. This tax alone is expected to produce £30,000,000 in a year. An increase in postal rates, including the abolition of the one cent rate on circulars and printed matter, and in the charges for telegrams and telephone service are expected to raise the post office revenues. Great Britain has always raised a certain amount of revenue by a customs tariff, the import taxes being practically confined, however, to articles such as tea, coffee, sugar and dried fruits, which are not produced in the United Kingdom. These taxes are now increased, and new duties of thirty-three and one-third per cent. are placed upon imported automobiles, bicycles, moving picture films, clocks, watches, musical instruments and plate glass. This departure from Free Trade, tho limited to a very few articles, will be disappointing to Free Traders, but it is important to notice the reasons given for the new taxes by the chancellor. He pointed out that it was necessary to restrict importations because of the foreign exchange situation, and said: "If by taxation we can restrict imports, reduce consumption and bring revenue, we shall have found an ideal fiscal system." The reference to the desire to reduce consumption is significant. In her present circumstances Great Britain is applying so much energy to the production of munitions of war that she would have her people subscribe to the war loan rather than buy foreign automobiles or musical instruments, especially when every cargo of goods imported reduces the value of the sovereign abroad. For Canada the boot is on the other foot. The increase of imports by Canada would tend to relieve the exchange situation and, while the placing of duties on goods which were formerly free is bound to produce some revenue, it is also undeniable that a moderate duty will produce larger revenues than duties which are so high as to be practically prohibitive. There is certainly no indication in the new war budget, that Britain is likely to permanently desert the Free Trade policy which has made her the most resourceful country in the world today. Great Britain's system of taxation is an object lesson for Canada. Its effect will be to reduce the swollen fortunes of the rich without increasing the burden on the working classes. The effect of the Canadian system is just the reverse.

MANITOBA'S CIVIL SERVICE

"Unto the victors belong the spoils" is a creed that seems to be a vital part of the policy of each political party in Canada today. Invariably when a change of government takes place wholesale dismissals in all parts of the Civil Service are the rule. In any truly democratic country such a practice is to be deplored, and should not be tolerated. It allows of corruption and waste, and is fatal to the building up of an efficient and businesslike government service. The Province of Manitoba just now, while in the reorganization stage, is in a splendid position to break away from the rut of party expediency and set an example in building up a really efficient business administration. So far no definite realization of this opportunity is apparent. Dismissals do not seem to have been in accord with any well defined plan for the reorganization of the Civil Service, and in several cases quite insufficient notice has been given to the employees dismissed. Admittedly a great many of the appointments under the former Government were political ones, made chiefly with a view to the appointee's usefulness in connection with the intricate party machine. Any such appointees can expect nothing else but dismissal, but there is absolutely no good reason why unnecessary hardships should be occasioned anyone. If organized according to a definite plan the Government service can be put on a thoroughly efficient and businesslike basis. The first requirement of every employee should be efficiency. If present employees are not competent to hold their positions they should be notified, and, after reasonable notice, dismissed. Their places should be filled by competent persons who will be absolutely sure of retaining their positions as long as they give satisfactory service. This reorganization work can practically all be done in a short time, and, once accomplished, the departments will settle down into effective working order. At present, judging by dismissals that have taken place, Government employees are in a very unenviable position. They do not know what day they will receive notice that their means of livelihood has gone. Many have families depending on them, and, to such the question is a vital one. This situation could be remedied and the spirit and effectiveness of the Civil Service vastly improved by the appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner to examine the qualifications of applicants and to have charge of all appointments to the permanent service.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

It is understood that the royal commission to investigate the question of increased agricultural production, which was announced three months ago, is about to be appointed and will commence its work in the near future. In order that this commission may be of real value, it is very desirable that it should be given the widest possible scope. In the memorandum issued by the government announcing the intention to appoint the commission, it was stated that the inquiry would embrace the questions of agricultural education, immigration, transportation, marketing and the provision of cold storage and

abattoir facilities. This is very well as far as it goes, but every practical farmer will realize that in order to be complete the commission must go into the cost of production—that is, the cost of machinery, the necessities of life, land, etc.—which clearly involves the question of the tariff, and our system of land tenure. We earnestly believe that the protective tariff and land speculation are among the chief reasons why only a fraction of the magnificent agricultural resources of Canada have been turned to account, and why so many of our western farmers are struggling with adversity in a land that nature intended to be smiling with prosperity. It is important, therefore, that the commission should be given full power to investigate these questions, and either to demonstrate that the protective tariff and land speculation are good for agriculture and the country generally, or to recommend a better system of taxation and land holding. The question of the rural school, and such things as medical service and hospital accommodation should also be dealt with by the commission if it desires to bring about a condition of affairs in which country life will become truly attractive. Beside the question of the scope of the commission, the government will do well to exercise the greatest care in selecting the members of the commission. It is of the utmost importance that the commissioners shall be men who command the confidence of the public. Since this is an agricultural commission it is presumed that some of its members will be farmers, and we would suggest to the government that the farmers organizations be consulted before appointments are made. It would be quite possible to appoint well known men who are members of the farmers' organiza-

tions, but who would not be chosen by the associations for this commission, and there are also men who are capable of rendering valuable service to the country and who have the absolute confidence of their fellow farmers. It will be absolutely useless and ineffective to appoint a commission in which the farmers will have no confidence.

INCOME AND LAND TAXATION

That the progressive ideas held very largely in Western Canada are gradually percolating thru into the East, is shown by a recent editorial in The Toronto Globe in which land value taxation is warmly approved. The Globe says:

"The income tax is one of many products of the belief that a people can more easily bear taxation if a greater number of things are taxed. If a man is taxed when he gets his income, and again when he spends or invests it, many think he contributes more than if taxed only on one operation. The income tax has a plausible aspect, as it seems to tax every man according to what he gets. The weak point in its theory is that it takes no account of how the income is obtained. It is levied alike on the producer and the parasite. In its practical application it shows a more serious weakness, for it is evaded by the men who get incomes without earning them, while those who earn their incomes cannot escape. The only certain method of reaching the concealed incomes is to exempt all the others. This is the argument of opponents of the income tax. It has gained strength by the wider diffusion of understanding regarding the benefits of a land tax, especially in cities. This tax reaches everybody in proportion to the opportunity they deprive others of, and it stimulates productive effort and enterprise. The only enterprise it discourages is the obstructive holding of idle land. No other system of taxation yet devised is as free from injurious features."

This is apropos of the imposition of an income tax by the city of Toronto. The argument, however, applies with equal force to federal and provincial taxes, and everyone who has studied the question knows that for every objection

there is to an income tax there are ten to a customs tariff.

THE COST OF LIVING COMMISSION

In December, 1913, the Dominion government appointed a commission consisting of C. C. James, of the Department of Agriculture; John McDougald, Commissioner of Customs; and R. H. Coates, statistician of the Department of Labor, to conduct an inquiry into the cost of living. This commission was reported to be holding private sittings at some of the larger cities shortly after its appointment, but nothing has now been heard of it for many months. If it has presented its report to the government, that report has not been made public and so far as the public are aware it has not been acted upon. At the time the commission was appointed The Guide remarked that its report would be both useful and interesting, but ventured to question whether the government would have the courage to deal with the causes which have brought about the enormous increase in the cost of living which has taken place in recent years. The Protective Tariff and the trusts and combines which it has fostered, are, of course, among the chief causes of the high cost of living and we cannot help wondering if the report of the commission has been suppressed because it calls attention to this fact. An explanation by the government on this matter would appear to be in order.

Did you have a good crop this year? If not, find out the reason why and take steps to avoid failure from the same cause next season.

"Luck" is merely being ready and watching for the big chance.



PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION!

Western farmers have responded nobly to the appeal of the government for Patriotism and Production, and have produced the largest crop in the history of this country, much of it at high cost. Now they are being robbed of their just reward and are compelled to sell their product at a price far below its true value. The Dominion Government is largely to blame for the present low price of wheat, because it will not permit the Canadian farmer to sell his crop in the United States where prices are higher, declaring that such action would be "disloyal," at the same time standing by helplessly while the steamship companies, which it has subsidized, charge three times the usual rate for ocean freights.

Proportional Representation

A Democratic Method of Electing a Truly Representative Parliament

An address delivered before the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa, by R. H. Hooper

I appreciate very much having this opportunity of discussing the important question of electoral reform. The first question which naturally arises is whether our present system of election, parliamentary and municipal, is satisfactory.

Edmund Burke once said:—"The virtue, the spirit, the essence of the House of Commons consists in its being the express image of the nation."

How do our present methods, the single-method and "block" vote systems of elections, assist us in focussing the opinions of the electorate into a truly representative council such as Burke defines? I will endeavor to show, by arguments gathered from various authorities, that these are defective in the extreme.

Frequently a minority of the electors controls the policy of the country by electing a majority of the House, and again, frequently a very considerable minority gets no representation at all. I will give instances in support of this.

Gladstone Lost to Minority

In 1886 Gladstone was hurled from power, by a minority of the electors. Tho he had a majority of 55,000 in the country, yet his opponents had a majority of 104 in the House, and as a result the Home Rule question has clouded the political atmosphere of Great Britain for a number of years.

In 1910, in the Scotch boroughs, the Conservatives polled a majority of 3,000 odd and elected only 9 members, while the Liberal minority elected 59. This means that a Conservative member represented over 28,000 voters, while a Liberal member represented only 6,000. In the general election in Wales, in 1909, over 52,000 Unionist votes did not elect a single member.

In the British House of Commons in 1900, the Unionist majority of 134 should only have been 16, had it been proportionate to the voting in the country—but on the other hand, in 1906, when the Unionists were defeated, the Liberal majority of 356 should only have been 104.

Exaggerated Change-Over

You can see how this exaggerated change-over, this so-called great political landslide, absolutely disproportionate to the opinion of the electors, would effectively kill any continuity of policy in the government of the country.

In the British Columbia elections of 1909, proportionately the government majority would have been 2 only, instead of 34.

The same thing—only worse—in Manitoba. There the opposition polled nearly 58 per cent. of the total votes in the 1914 election.

One independent member had a greater majority than the combined majorities of all the cabinet ministers; nearly enough votes to spare to have elected, under a fairer system, a second independent member.

The Case of Toronto

Mr. Hoag, on examining the election returns of the eight Toronto members sent to the Provincial Legislature in 1914, found that 24,000 Liberal votes, 21,000 Conservative and 1,000 Independent votes—that is, 65 per cent. of all the Toronto votes—had no effect whatever on the result. I could give scores of similar examples.

By our present system, then, about half of the electors are practically disfranchised; they are not represented, or their votes are thrown away; they are not effective. Sometimes the minority is not only not represented, but it is actually penalized. I will give an illustration of this.

Birmingham has about 70,000 electors—40,000 Unionists, 20,000 Liberals and 10,000 Labor. She is entitled to seven members, one for every 10,000 voters. Under the present system the Unionists elect the whole seven.

This is the point: were it not for the presence of the 30,000 Liberal and Labor voters the city would only have four members, who would be Unionists. The presence of the 30,000 Liberal and Labor

The well known men representing all shades of political opinion who are or were in their lifetime supporters of Proportional Representation include Earl Grey, the late Sir Richard Cartwright, the late Hon. F. D. Monk, Dr. James W. Robertson, Justice Idington of the Supreme Court of Canada, Wm. S. U'Ren (Oregon), Judge Ben Lindsey (Colorado), Chas. Frederick Adams (New York), Chas. W. Elliot (Massachusetts), Count Goblet d'Alviella (Belgium), Lord Avebury (England) and President Poincaré (France).

voters adds three seats to their opponents.

Establish the idea in your minds that the just representation of the 70,000 electors of Birmingham is not by 7 Unionist members, but by 4 Unionist, 2 Liberal and 1 Labor member and you will at once realize the need for reform.

Municipal Electors

Now we will consider the "block" system, which is used in Ottawa to elect the board of control. The block vote allows every elector to give one vote each to as many candidates as there are seats to be filled.

Suppose a city to be divided on some important question into three parties very nearly equal in strength, and that there are 9 seats vacant. Now if each elector votes his full party "ticket," that party which has the slightest majority over each of the others will elect its whole 9 candidates, and naturally the others elect none, altho they may have polled nearly two-thirds of the total vote.

Then at the next election a mere handful of votes change over with the result that that party is completely wiped out and a new board is elected, which is practically what happened in the London County Council elections in 1907. This naturally leads to an extremely wasteful expenditure of public money.

Can these unfair, unjust and bungling systems be improved upon? Can every vote cast by an elector be made effective in assisting to elect some man of his choice? Can every party of the people be represented in proportion to its voting strength?

I claim that these evils, and others

many men of opposite views will happen to live together—instead of this, each member in parliament will represent a unanimous constituency in which men think and will together; and the value or uselessness of a man's vote will cease to depend upon whether he lives on one side or another of a geographical line.

No system for the representation of minorities is possible without making this change.

Gerrymandering

One serious objection to the single-member constituency is the strong temptation it offers of "gerrymandering," that is, arranging the boundaries of a constituency in such a way as to give one side an unfair advantage.

The single transferable vote system, as I will presently show, would enable the 70,000 electors of Birmingham to group themselves into seven sections of practically equal size, each section returning one member; so that there would then be 4 Unionist groups, 2 Liberal and 1 Labor group, each returning one member.

Under the system each elector has one vote and only one, but that single vote is transferable. The voter's duty is very simple. He simply takes the ballot-paper and places the figure 1 against the name of the candidate he prefers most, the figure 2 against the second choice and so on. That is all that the voter need trouble his head about. It is important to remember that.

When a voter marks a second, third and fourth choice, he is practically saying to the returning officer: "If my first

votes—make their choice among the remaining candidates of their own political faith who still need more support (that is, their votes are transferred to candidate whom they have marked No. 2, or if he is already elected, to No. 3).

When the whole of the electors have distributed themselves in this manner, it is found that the Conservatives have filled the enclosure of one of their candidates completely, and that of another very nearly, while to others they have sent only a handful of votes.

The Liberals have not filled any one completely, but have distributed themselves fairly evenly among their candidates.

The Labor party, who only ran one candidate, have filled his enclosure completely, and many of their party left over have refused to enter any other (that is, they did not choose to mark a second preference).

The candidates who are filled up are at once declared elected, and then the occupants of the least filled enclosures are told that as there is no prospect of that enclosure ever being filled, they are at liberty to come out and enter another—not being that of an elected candidate. (This is the exclusion of the candidate lowest on the poll and the distribution of his ballot-papers).

Most of the voters will take advantage of this liberty and move to another enclosure of their own party. Some will not, there is no compulsion (that is, one is not compelled to mark any further preference).

The emptying of the least filled enclosures will go on in this way until, finally, there will only be seven left, whereupon the owners of these will be declared elected.

You can see now that Birmingham by this system could elect—and would elect—4 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 1 Labor member to represent them in parliament.

Australia Pledged To It

In Australia the present Labor government is pledged to it, and even the opposition recently declared itself in favor of proportional representation methods for the election of the Australian senate.

So that these countries may have the benefit of expert advice, J. H. Humphreys, an English authority, has been sent out from England for that purpose.

With proportional representation, elections in general would be fought in a cleaner spirit, with less vindictiveness, and most of the bribery now practiced would be made impossible.

It has been said by men who should know, that in those countries that still retain the single-member constituency, at least half of those constituencies are determined by the floating and, unfortunately, generally purchasable vote. This means, of course, that those countries are governed by the floating and purchasable vote.

In a single-member constituency, two men oppose each other personally and often bitterly. Their friends and party adherents are lined up with them. Soon it becomes clear that the man who can secure the largest number of these floating purchasable votes will be elected. Hence the temptation to win them by money, promises or whiskey becomes great.

With proportional representation man is not pitted against man in such a manner that to win a candidate must destroy his opponent. Both may win. Every man who has a following in his district equal to the quota will be elected. His success does not prevent the success of another. Neither must party crush party. Both may be successful. Any party strong enough to cast the quota of votes will be represented, so there will be neither the temptation nor the power to purchase enough votes to materially affect the election.

Late Hon. Monk's View

As the late Hon. F. D. Monk said in 1909: "There are no two opinions on

Continued on Page 18

PREMIER ASQUITH'S OPINION

"In reply to a deputation of advocates of P.R., 1909, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith said:—"I am in entire agreement with your main position . . . I therefore agree that it is impossible to defend the rough and ready method which has been hitherto adopted . . . It is not merely . . . that under our existing system a minority in the country may return a majority of the House of Commons; but what more frequently happens, and what I am disposed to agree is equally injurious in its results, is that you have almost always a great disproportion in the relative sizes of the majority and minority in the House of Commons as compared with their relative sizes in the constituencies."

too, can be removed by the adoption of the single transferable vote system for electing representatives.

Works Out in Belgium

There is ample evidence from Belgium and other countries to prove that:

It reproduces the opinions of electors in parliament, city councils and other deliberative bodies in their true proportion.

It secures that the majority of electors shall rule and all considerable minorities shall be heard.

It gives electors a wider freedom in the choice of representatives.

It gives representatives greater freedom from the financial and other pressure of small sections of constituencies.

It ensures to parties representation by their ablest and most trusted members.

By this system the present single and double-member constituencies and wards are done away with, and in their place districts are formed which will elect from three to ten members each—the more the better.

This means that we will no longer have one member of parliament representing a geographical constituency in which

choice has enough votes to elect him without mine, or if he stands no chance even with it, then so that it shall not be wasted, transfer it to my second, or if he does not need it, to my third choice."

How Process Works Out

What does this process of voting mean? I will try to visualize it for you in a manner outlined by J. Fischer Williams, a noted British authority.

Taking Birmingham as an example, there are seven seats to be filled and suppose there are fourteen candidates running for election.

Imagine the voters to be three crowds of people—Conservative, Liberal and Labor—marching on to a level space on which are built fourteen enclosures, one for each candidate; and each enclosure so built as to be capable of holding, when full, the 10,000 voters necessary to elect a member (this number being called the "quota").

The candidates stand at the gates of their enclosures, and the crowds first fill up that of the most popular candidate.

As soon as an enclosure is filled the gates are closed, and the voters who are shut out—not wishing to waste their

Farm Experiences

SOIL TILLAGE

Having read Seager Wheeler's method of soil tillage, and also the special request of the editor, I thought I would send in my ideas and experiences on the subject. I am a farmer of Saskatchewan, and my land is a black loam, more or less stony, but comparatively level. During my ten years of farming here I have not observed any shallow plowing in the fall preparatory for summerfallow, but I have seen considerable discing and cultivating after harvest on stubble land. As near as I could see the farmers that had done fall cultivation did not have a large enough increase in the bushels to really make it worth while doing the extra work. Most farmers around here have too much land to be able to spare the time in the fall. My father owns a share in a threshing syndicate, and by the time each man's crop is threshed out we do not have time to get very much fall cultivation done. However, I believe a farmer could get rid of some of his land and, by giving a smaller portion better attention, be able to keep up the same quantity of grain. I have plowed land twice in the spring for summerfallow, but I did not gain by it. During the last few years I have plowed my land as much as possible in June—I usually plow about 240 acres for summerfallow—and then work it down with the duck foot cultivator, and it certainly works the land into good shape. The crop of wheat I have this year is expected to go 35 bushels per acre, and the land is so hard that the binder drive wheel hardly makes any impression on it. I really believe that Seager Wheeler's double plowing method is the most safe and best way of preparing summerfallow, and if possible I am going to try it this fall.

PRAIRIE FARMER

Sask.

ANOTHER USEFUL HITCH

The hitch which you recommend in your issue of September 1 for four horses on a binder is undoubtedly a good one, but I have hit upon one which I think is better in any case where several horses driven abreast are to be turned short. I stumbled upon this hitch while attempting to improve the turn in plowing and harrowing at the same time with eight horses abreast and plowing square corners, that is, going round the whole piece instead of plowing in lands. The hitch works equally well on any implement requiring a short turn. However, it depends in a measure on the practice which I follow of working horses without bridles, using a bit hung on two hame straps which snap into the side rings of the halter. This saves the time of bridling and unbridling, besides the hired man cannot smash up the halters as easily as the bridles. Anyone who uses bridles could use this hitch by leaving a light halter under the bridle of the off pole horse. I drive the pole team independently, as you recommend, but instead of tying the third horse directly to the quarter tug, I use a rope with a snap in one end, tying one end to the quarter tug, as you recommend, but running the rope thru the third horse's bit ring and snapping the other end into the pole-horse's halter ring. This allows the third horse all the play necessary forward and back but does not allow him to swing too far out from the pole horse after the turn. By the regular quarter tug hitch a horse is permitted to travel close or wide as he chooses. Instead of using a single line on the outside horse I use a regular team line, snapping the long guy line into the bit of the outside horse and the straight line into the outside bit ring of the third horse. This makes it possible to swing both of the outside team together and much more quickly than when you have only one line on the outside horse. This hitch is a great advantage on the harrow beside a plow team. A great many drivers in trying to plow square corners allow the corner to constantly become more and more out of square by letting the outside horses pull the plow around the corner while the inside team stands still. The tugs

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads thru the summer? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

Have you an automobile? If so, how much does it cost you to run it? Is it more economical than a team of drivers? Do you consider it a good investment for the farmer?

How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

should all be tight on the turn, but the inside horses should lead as in the binder turn. Here is where the hitch I have described fits better than any other, as it allows the outside horses the necessary freedom without allowing them to swing out too far on the plowing, causing the plow to swing away from the corner.

Alta.

—W. I. T.

THE CARE OF MANURE

The care of manure from the stable to the land is handled in a most wasteful and careless manner on the majority of farms in the West. One would think it is of little or no value but only a nuisance to be got rid of in the easiest way possible, instead of being one of the most valuable assets on the farm. I have seen manure hauled out and spread on the land that was little better than dry straw, and which later had to be burned. A little care, a little labor and forethought would have resulted in making first class dung, as the stock were well fed and consequently the manure would have been rich in plant food.

The practice of fifty years has confirmed me in continuing the old way followed in Scotland of rotting the manure properly before using, and tho it entails labor, it is labor well spent.

In Aberdeenshire, where thousands of cattle are fed yearly, the practice is to

its thorough incorporation with the soil, enriching it with humus and essential plant foods.

Artificial manures are used, but the chief dependence is placed on the "dung midden."

Sask.

—W. R.

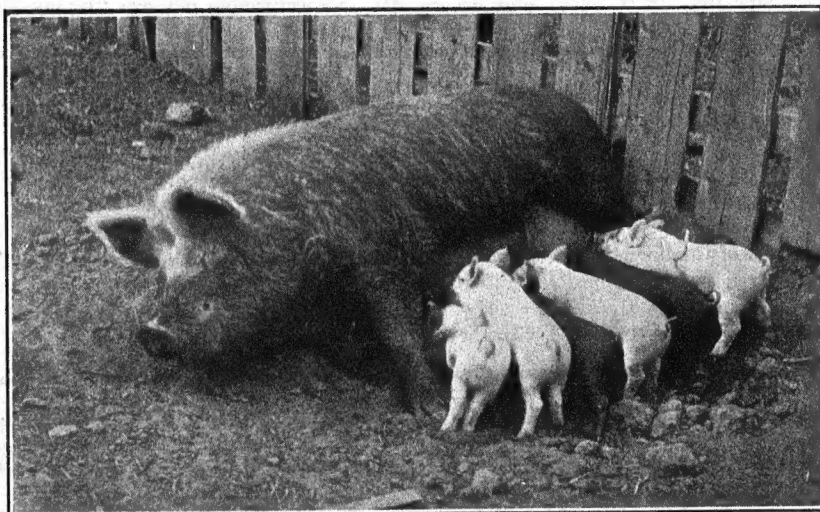
Note.—To this contribution W. R. only signed his initials, consequently we cannot send him any remuneration for this experience.

A FENCE POST PULLER

Pulling posts is a very hard task if done by hand methods. Here is a device whereby two men and a team of horses can pull posts easily, economically and also with the expenditure of practically no hand labor. A good chain is hitched to the bottom of the post. A two by six or other suitable heavy stick, about four feet long, is placed in a slanting position and the horses set to work. The post usually comes out easily. If the ground is hard a two by twelve block on the ground will not be needed. In soft ground this block prevents the slanting member from being forced into the ground. If you have never pulled posts in this way, try it once. The efficiency will surprise you.

OAT SHEAF BAND CUTTER

No doubt one of the handiest tools in a barn where oat sheaves are fed is a band cutter. So often one goes into a



A good brood sow must have a gentle disposition as well as the heavy milking qualities which make it possible for her to raise a large thrifty litter. Such a sow when proved should be kept.

clean out twice a day, throwing all straw that is not thoroughly wet up amongst their front feet, removing the remainder out to the manure pile, where it is spread on top of what is already there and tramped down to prevent heat and fire fang, fresh straw being added to that left and bedded down.

After a time the manure pile is turned over, put in as square a heap as possible, care being taken to keep the sides as perpendicular as possible so as to expose the least possible surface to the action of the air. This turning is generally done twice in a season. A shallow trench is made round the pile to retain any water coming off it, which is often baled on to the top of the heap. When the time comes for using, it is thoroughly rotted and can be easily plowed under, no dry straw remaining to hinder

barn at feeding time and sees the farmer fumbling thru his pockets for a jack-knife or breaking the string with his hand while he holds the sheaf on the floor with his foot. Here is a description of a band cutter which is both simple and convenient: Take a piece of an old fork handle, about eight or nine inches long, and a section of an old mower or binder knife and place the section even with the end of the handle. Then mark on the handle where the two rivet holes come, and, with a bit the size of the holes, bore two holes thru the handle. Then saw a slit, the depth the section is wide, in the same end at right angles to the holes. Insert the blade in the slit and rivet. An ordinary nail cut the required length will do for this purpose. Bore a hole thru the handle the size of an ordinary nail and

hang in a convenient place. You will find it almost invaluable when feeding. Sask. —H. L. T.

CARE OF THE CREAM SEPARATOR

The cream separator is certainly worthy of attention on account of the important place which it occupies on the farm. A farmer milking at least two cows can safely invest in a good cream separator. Don't purchase a separator that is cheap both in price and material. I bought a cream separator when I was only milking two cows and found the investment to pay handsomely. A saving over the old method of setting in pans is effected in the following ways: All the butterfat is secured by separation; when milk is set in pans there is always a waste of butterfat—which means dollars and cents—fed to the calves and pigs in the skim milk. Then again a better grade of cream is secured and consequently better butter. Another advantage in using the separator lies in the fact that the skim milk can be fed to calves and pigs while the animal heat is still in it. This is an advantage when feeding young stock.

The cream separator must be given a great deal of attention to insure perfect separation and high grade cream. The first point should be to have the separator firmly bolted down so that it will not move with the vibration. It should also be set perfectly level, otherwise all the butterfat will not be secured. The separator can be levelled by placing a spirit level across the open top of the bowl or supply can when the machine is set up, and putting packing under the base to make it level. This is very important. A plentiful supply of good oil should be used on the bearings and working parts. The bearings should be flushed out with clear coal oil about once a week to clean off the gum and thus insure easy running. The steel points should be looked at frequently and replaced before they get worn very badly, otherwise the bowl will not balance and loss of butterfat will result.

The separator should be run at the speed indicated by the manufacturer, if possible always by the same person. It is a good plan to time one's self occasionally to make sure that a uniform, correct speed is maintained. A great loss is caused by running the machine too fast or too slow.

The tinware bowl and discs should receive special attention. Everything coming in contact with the milk should be scalded every time it is used and allowed to dry thoroughly in a clean, airy, warm place to prevent rust. The discs should be washed separately at least once a week in a hot lye or washing powder solution. All burrs and bolts should be gone over frequently to make sure everything is tight and in perfect working order. The owner of a cream separator will be amply repaid for the care and attention he gives it in the prolonged life of the machine and the more perfect separation.

I have taken first prize for my butter at several fairs, including Medicine Hat for two years, having scored as high as 96 points out of a possible 100. My cream is invariably graded extra. I credit my success to the above methods which I have always followed thoroughly, and find that perfect cleanliness and strict attention to the separator are both necessary and profitable.

Alta.

—A. K. H.

ODD WORK HINTS

In the barn with earth floors a few loads of gravel or even dry sod will help greatly if spread around in the low places in the stalls. Then mangers and oat boxes ought to be fixed up solid so that the horses can be tied securely during the winter, and a saving of hay and grain will be also made.

In the house, if there is not already one, some of this year's crop should be used to purchase a small gasoline engine. Any reliable make nowadays is simple to operate and quite efficient. Let the engine furnish power for pumping, sewing, churning, sawing, lighting, grain cleaning, grinding and anything else that a belt and wheel can turn.

The Mail Bag

COLLECTING FOR SEED GRAIN

Editor Guide:—The present government, in handling the seed distribution, has surely gone a long way in carrying out its policy to avoid annexation sentiment growing in the west, for if anything will arouse the westerners to patriotic feeling it is to buy seed from their government and find it polluted with wild oats and other noxious weeds, and to be looked upon as dishonest when settling time comes.

As secretary of agriculture for our municipality, I have had an excellent opportunity of viewing the results of having to rely upon the government to supply us with seed grain, and do not think that greater mismanagement has ever been put across on the western farmer. In the first place the grain was not purchased until the price had risen abnormally, and it was necessary to charge almost the top market price for the seed. The grain was supposed to be clean, but unfortunately for the farmer, contained about every noxious weed on the calendar, and now that the time for settlement is drawing near, our philanthropic government is leaving absolutely no avenue of escape for the farmer, and if, after a number of debt producing years, he wishes to market any grain at all to meet his long overdue obligations, he must first market enough to pay off the seed grain lien. This, in many cases, means the marketing of his entire crop at ridiculously low prices.

This district has undergone successive crop failures, and the debts of several years must be paid from our crop this year. Our government, Shylock-like, is going to take no chances on being deprived of their bond, but will demand payment out of the first grain sold, and will see that the criminal farmer has no chance of escape by making all elevator companies and railroads their agents to collect for them as the grain is marketed.

There is no doubt that the government needs the money to prosecute the war, but has any class rallied to the defence of the Empire in any greater number than the farmers? Not only are they serving in the trenches, but the produce from hundreds of acres thruout the Dominion is to be given by the farmers to swell the patriotic fund.

If the government, while arranging to prosecute collections for seed grain, had been more careful to whom the war contracts were let, perhaps our soldiers would not have been obliged to wear shoes with paper soles and ride on ring-boned and spavined horses.

There isn't any annexation sentiment in the west, but if our government persists in catering only to the demands of the protected manufacturers, the time will soon come when there will be a vast amount of sentiment that will be in favor of some method of getting a square deal for the west, even if it were necessary to tear down the structure of confederation to accomplish that end.

J. M. McGOVERN

Hughton, Sask.

FREEDOM VERSUS MONOPOLY

Editor, Guide:—The demand emanating from some sections of the west that the federal government should buy up the wheat crop, appears like drawing a herring across the scent of the real interest of the farmers. At one time demands were common in the west for assistance of various kinds to the farmers. Fortunately this sort of thing has given place to a more intelligent stand. Since the development of the organized movement among western farmers, under wise leadership, the slogan of the farmers has been "a fair field and no favors." This is not only the manly course. It is also the wise course. Freedom, not favors, is the best policy for the farmers, as it is for the people of the west as a whole. The farmers must not be led off on a false trail by this cry for the purchase of the wheat crop by the government, in effect a government monopoly.

Should the government buy up the wheat crop in order to boost the prices

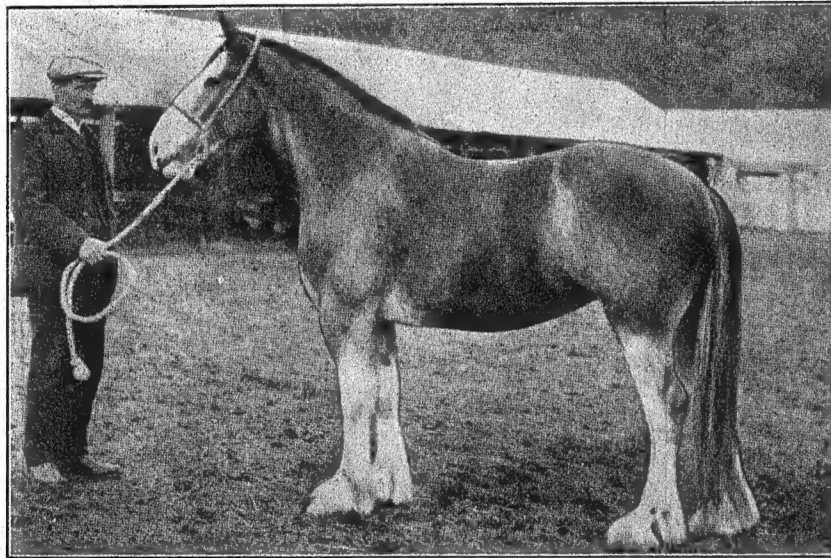
AN OPEN FORUM
This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

to help the farmers, it is almost certain that it would result in a heavy loss which would have to be paid by the people. It would be no more unreasonable of course than paying bounties to steel producers, or bonusing boot manufacturers by way of a protective tariff, all of which are met by taxation upon the earnings of the people. It would, however, be in line with the same type of vicious class legislation which it is so desirable we should get away from.

No doubt there is a considerable loss annually to the farmers owing to the fact that so many of them are compelled to rush their grain to market in order to secure funds to meet pressing liabilities. The loss per bushel on this account, one year with another, is undoubtedly vastly less than the loss per bushel to the farmers resulting from the tax upon their earnings which goes to protected manufacturers and other privileged exploiters. In their fight for freedom from the exactions of Special Privilege, the farmers must not compromise their position by calling for any class legislation in their own interest. The loss on account of the pressure to rush grain to market could best be met by a system of loans on crop security. The real interest of the farm-

President Maharg, at a recent Methodist conference, is credited with saying, "If a minister came to him and asked his advice, he would bid him God speed and advise him to go into politics as far as he could. If the laws of the country were to be on an increasingly higher plane, someone had to take a stronger political stand, and there were none better qualified and fitted to take this stand than the representatives of the church." Would Mr. Maharg take this stand at our own big conventions and make the same appeal to our delegates? If not, why not? We evidently lack leaders in our Association with fundamental principles in this respect, also moral conviction and courage to face the situation honestly. When the question of third party comes before our conventions, as it has done, we find our leaders always ready with the cry of "wolf." Our members, in their desire to be loyal to our Association and its leaders, more or less listen to the warnings of wrecking our Association, if it takes the initiative in this respect, and so this matter goes on.

There are ways by which our Association would be wrecked, and until we get capable pilots, our ship had better stay in port. There is one danger to a ship



A filly which was kept growing all the time. "Lady Bountiful," first prize Clydesdale filly at the Highland Show. Owned by Alex. Murdoch.

ers, as of the people of the west generally, lies in the steadfast persistence in the demand for freedom from the exploitations of Special Privilege. Freedom to buy and freedom to sell. Any combination to depress grain prices can best be met by throwing our markets open to the world, and securing an open market for ourselves. Any deviation from this course can only result disastrously to the west.

D. W. BUCHANAN

Winnipeg.

"BEATING THE AIR"

Editor, Guide:—In reviewing events that have taken place, and apparently are taking place, more especially inside the ranks of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, with regard to its attitude in the political arena, I am of the opinion that our old friend F. W. Green was correct when, in a circular some time ago on our Association and politics, he said we were "beating the air."

To my mind any effort to put Independent candidates in the field is only a farce. Any representation by the common people of this country for common good will have to come about by organized effort. Our Association is the largest democratic institution in Canada and it has moral obligations. The time has arrived when it should no longer shirk its responsibilities by dodging as we are doing.

staying in port, and that is the crust and barnacles which are sure to grow on it.

Now, Sir, seeing that the inevitable economic struggle of the future must necessarily come between capital and labor, we may well afford to study what other countries are doing in this respect who have gone thru the stages that we are about to face, and we will find that Democracy has, and is asserting itself, in its association with labor representation.

The first true note struck in this political agitation, to my mind, occurs in the June 30 issue of The Guide editorial, entitled, "Which Party?" which says (and it's worth repeating):

"There is just one possibility and that is that the party believing in equality before the law is the Labor party, represented at Ottawa by a single member, Alphonse Verville, the member for Maisonneuve, Montreal. We understand that Mr. Verville does believe in equality before the law, and we have no doubt that when the farmers of the West send men to Ottawa who will truly represent them, they will co-operate with the Labor party in endeavoring to establish Free Trade and to destroy special privilege in every form."

Equality of opportunity should be our motto. If we have right on our side, there is no reason for pessimism, such as has been circulated around to

all the branches by our secretary in his article, "Grain Growers and Politics."

"Nip it in the bud," says Mr. Musselman. I say you can't do it. The various shades of opinion in our Association will not endanger any lofty ideal or pursuit that the Association has in contemplation, any more than the various shades of opinion did in trade unions in England when they saw fit to establish the Labor party in the British House of Commons. The Labor party in Great Britain now numbers approximately between 40 and 50 in the House of Commons. Their secretary is a member of the present cabinet. I remember the time, only a few years ago, when they were represented by one member, the same as we have in Canada today. Their success lay in the fact that their leaders are representing them and that they are strictly aloof from Liberal or Tory parties, as well as true to their cause. When our leaders can see the sign of the times and lead their loyal members, which we are, we shall reach the goal that this Association has been heading for since its birth, and Democracy in Canada will feel grateful toward a big institution like the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association when we see fit to take the initiative in an effort to overthrow the corrupt and repulsive forms of government in Canada, to stand by the weak and crushed, and last but not least fight for the common cause of humanity.

In conclusion I would say that the success of our Association does not necessarily depend on money grants from any source to keep up an imaginary dignified appearance.

GEO. TRUSCOTT.

Battleford, Sask.

FOR AN INDEPENDENT PARTY

Editor, Guide:—Being the originator of the resolution at our local U.F.A. to organize an independent party, which was unanimously adopted and thru our Central Office presented at the annual convention at Edmonton, last January, I have been naturally reading with much interest the opinions expressed in your columns on the subject and I have come to the conclusion that the main barriers to the consummation of it (which in my opinion is our only hope) are the fear that someone will make party capital out of it and fear of disorganizing our U.F.A., Grain Growers' Grain Company, or other kindred Associations.

Now before dealing with these fears I think it only proper to state frankly in the proper order my present political standing: First, I am pledged to the temperance party to exterminate the booze from this Dominion; secondly, I am pledged to the farmers' cause; and thirdly, I am a Conservative and worked to put our present Dominion Government into power, believing it was the cleanest party, but from careful personal observation I have come to the conclusion that the business of the country does not get the honest attention it should from either party. This is what actuated me to bring this question forward. At the same time I freely recognize there are good honest men in both parties who have no sympathy with the present state of things and would prefer the proposed new party to their present standing, and if we had one started would join us; in fact a prominent federal member stated to a close friend of mine that there are many things he would like to do different, but his party was too strong for him.

Now I think in endeavoring to calm the fears of those who hold the objections stated it would be well to do so under the following headings, viz., "Where we are," "Where we may be or ought to be," "How to get there," "How to keep there."

First, "Where we are." In slavery to partyism and pawns on the political chess-board and here we will ever stay until we farmers in the Dominion recognizing our position conceive some plan to emancipate ourselves, as there is no possibility of assistance outside our own organizations. How are we treated at present? We hold annual conventions in the different provinces; discuss grievances we are laboring under, or improve

Continued on Page 22

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A READING CLASS

If one waits long enough before putting one's thoughts into words or acts, someone else is sure to be struck with the same brilliant idea. So it happened that a contributor has suggested a change in the Country Homemakers' department that has been simmering in my mind for some weeks back. Her idea, briefly, was that the readers of this department should form a reading circle, all taking up the same book at the same time and afterward discussing it in crisp little letters on this page.

The idea appeals to me and I hope it will to you. The great difficulty is in selecting the books for study. Various plans have suggested themselves to me, among them the taking of a vote on the question, but all of them would require too great lapses of time. So I don't see how it can be managed unless you will leave it to me to pick out some well known classic which time has proven to have real merit.

This is frankly an experiment as I have not the least idea how many of you will read the book assigned and then take the trouble to comment upon it, but I expect there will be quite a number.

It is the intention to take a different book each month for the reading circle. I will merely announce the book, give a few suggestions at times as to possible points of discussion and leave it to you to do the rest.

As I have only the inclination of one reader to go upon I am acting this month upon one of her suggestions and selecting Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha" for discussion the first month. I would suggest that it be taken up from the standpoint of the mother teaching it to her little children and ways and means suggested of making it real to them thru question and illustration.

As many readers will have to send to a city store for this book, we shall not look for letters much before November, but we hope that by that time at least a score of people will be ready with suggestions for making this charming poem vividly clear to the child mind.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Note—Contributors to this page may use a pen name for publication if they prefer to do so, but they must send the editor their names and addresses.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

We find women at home sewing and knitting, women in the hospitals sacrificing their lives to the work there, others working hard in the fight for peace, and still others who too face the firing line at the front. Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, has remained at the front with her husband during this war, tho she is the first queen in history to do so. She is not only a help to her husband, but continues unstintingly to nurse and help the suffering. The women and children of Belgium, besides mourning the loss of loved ones, have frequently been driven before the German army, thus protecting their soldiers, so that many times the brave Belgian soldiers would slaughter their own women instead of Germans.

Three hundred and seventy-five thousand French soldiers have already been killed, but what about the women? They are fugitives, homeless, starving and many are almost helpless to do anything. But still, under all difficulties, many of them are taking the men's places. They garner in the crops, they are teamsters, conductors, messengers, clerks and agriculturalists. Many of these women are untrained and have not the physical endurance to stand this labor. On the other hand, it is again difficult for them to do much, for they have no government of their own, no funds only their own small contributions; besides, what they do today, they see undone tomorrow.

Again, the story of the woman's part in this war lacks the splendor of war history for men. There is no glory in their suffering, no distinction, they just suffer. I once read an article where it said: "The skies above France are gray now, the wind is bitter cold, the earth is rimmed with frost; all the leaves have

fallen from the trees, all the flowers are dead in the garden, but there are more women and children homeless in the streets of Paris. They are also fallen leaves, perishing flowers, blown in from everywhere by the hurricane of battle."

But let me say it is not from war alone that these women suffer, but from pestilence, that poisoned breath of death, which, of course, is caused by the war. Lille has been closed up like a tomb, filled with corruption.

Early in August Mme. Frank-puer, president of the Vacation Colonies for poor children, travelled thru all the towns threatened by invasion from the Germans and gathered in all the children and sent them to the southern part of France. One of the women of the "Emergency Corps," in reply to a question, said that the greatest evidence of progress in their work was that while in the past they have fed three hundred refugees in a week, they were now feeding one thousand eight hundred, and were teaching one thousand recruits French and German.

England is bringing in Belgian refugees at the rate of two thousand a day, who are receiving wonderful hospitality. What a stupendous charity this is, but such a work could not be carried on if it were not for the aid of the sixty thousand English women who have and are giving up their lives and homes to take care of them. One woman said: "This war is dreadful, but we just keep on trying to be cheerful." Another woman, with four sons in the war, said: "We make haste

French women are noted for their fortitude, their courage and their strength of mind in bearing their sorrow. We must remember that the battlefield is in France. This is where the red rage of battle is going on, but the French woman thinks not of herself, but only of France and her soldiers. She complains not and has no fear. She seems to be the last perfect stroke in a terrific picture, ever looking beyond the shadows to the France of her faith. She keeps her sorrow, but not her tenderness. That she gives out to all. She is the mother to all men in the trenches, the sister to all women, no matter how low in the streets. She is all kindness to the stranger, even to the German who happens to fall into her care. She has frequently carried soldiers, often Germans, out of burning buildings, whose walls were about to yield. One woman travelled in the trains for months ministering to the wounded soldiers. There is not a convent in any town open to danger where some little nun has not sheltered women and children at the risk of her own life. Women have walked all the way from the frontier between the firing lines and have brought their children to Paris in safety. There have been, not one, but literally thousands famished for water and starving for bread; children not four years old, for four days without food; young babes in arms, whose mothers' breasts had been dried up from terror; women forced to witness the execution of their husbands and others running terror stricken from burning homes.

one white, with a clothes closet in each room. This is a wall covering that will give the impression of the sun being a steady visitor. The fewer and simpler the pieces of furniture in a bedroom the better. The painted floor may be devoid of any covering except a simple rug before the bed. As for furniture, a plain iron bedstead, that may be painted to match wall or wood work, the new design dresser with a good chest of drawers and combination washstand to match, a simple table and one easy chair ought to complete the necessary furniture for a bedroom. As for ornaments, one or two pictures that will make an impression are quite sufficient. Beware how you intrude with useless bits of bric-a-brac that add to the housekeeper's duties and make the average room look like a junk shop. Above all, do not have excess furniture and useless decorations. With them out of your way you can clean your house comfortably.

For my drawing-room I would have an upright piano, table top music cabinet and five-piece parlor suite in dark green leather. There would be also a parlor table of massive design, and a Cromwell brussels square on the floor. Trust nothing to guesswork about pictures.

With an archway leading into the living-room, I shall begin here with a cobble stone fireplace. The cobble stone is a very inexpensive type of fireplace to build in a locality where stone is plentiful. There will be as furniture a leather couch, combination writing desk and book case, one living-room rocker, one Morris reclining chair, with a paper rack on one arm and a box arm on the other side for my sewing; a library table will complete the furnishings. In this dear old living room my thoughts revert back to the days of long ago, and among the happy memories none are more clearly brought to mind than those happy winter evenings. I can still see plainly the large cosy living-room with the big fireplace giving out waves of blissful heat. Around the big table in the centre the family group is seated. Grandma in her rocker knitting socks, father in the big arm chair with a book or paper, mother with her darning close at hand, and we girls with our sewing. There were no idle ones amongst us.

Here I will proceed with the dining-room. I should have an excellent imitation of the parquetry flooring, which is a popular style. I should have an eight-piece suite, this includes an extension table, pedestal style, combination buffet and china cabinet, five dining chairs, a dining-room chair for father and one small side table.

But here we must pass on to the kitchen, which is the farm wife's work shop, and here the saving of steps is essential.

(The kitchen of the ideal farm home will be described in a future issue.)

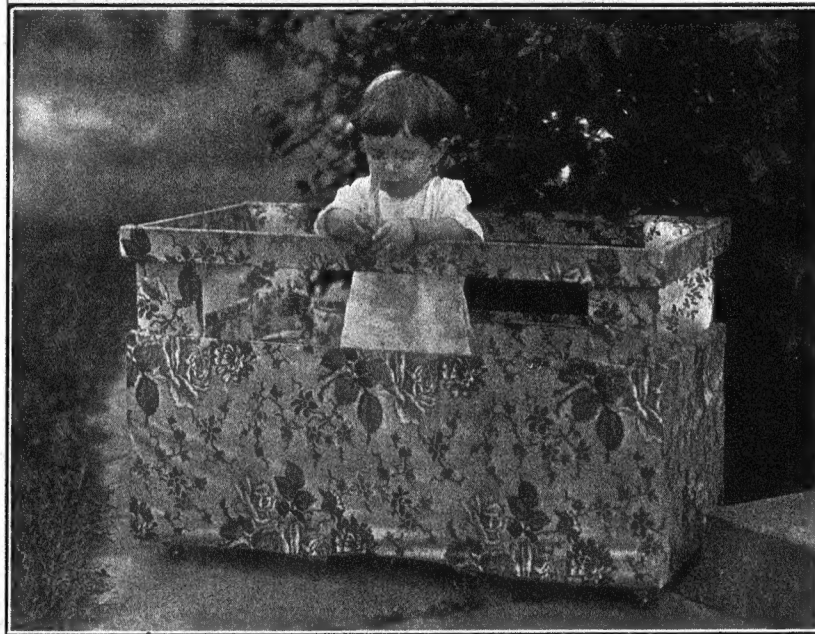
TO WIN THE RACE

Thy lot is appointed, to follow its best;
Thy way is begun, thou must walk and not rest;
For sorrow and care cannot alter thy case;
And running, not raging, will win thee the race. —Goethe

Several of the most common diseases, including typhoid and anthritis, have been practically banished from the United States navy by the use of distilled water for cooking, as well as drinking. This information should be of value to the general public in preventing the disease.—Peterborough Review.

When window shades have become cracked and broken they can be renovated by laying them flat on the floor and painting them with ordinary oil paint, bought in small cans at any hardware store. Paint one side and let dry thoroughly before touching the other side. This treatment preserves the shades so they will last for years.

Mrs. L., Amsterdam, N.Y.



AN ATTRACTIVE BABY BOX

to laugh lest we weep," but she was lading out soup to two thousand poor people when she said it. One thing we do know tho is that it is the women who do not shrink from these burdens who will survive this terrible conflict, and out of their travail a new woman, informed with a new spirit, will be born who will become the strength and not the weakness of the nation.

But let us not be prejudiced or narrow in our opinions. Judge not the German women by the work of the Kaiser. These women should be pitied, tho they get no pity, for they are no less the victims of the Kaiser's army than the women of Belgium. Corra Harris said "That while she was in Germany the German women impressed her as the greatest in Europe and the most pathetic in their bondage to the men. They are far the most thoughtful, the most capable and the most helpless. They are slaves to the order of things." But tho so helpless they, too, fill the men's places with courage. The women of three nations are engaged in nursing the allied soldiers, but only German women nurse German soldiers and send them comforts, and there are so many more German women at home mourning loved ones, because so many more have been and are being slain.

Then, I say, is it not enough that woman should suffer all these things and yet in her suffering carry on her own work and the work of others as nobly as she does?

She has done her all in all, given her all in all, suffered all in all, and in the end reaps only a broken heart.

MRS. K. J. URQUHART.

A paper read before the Women's Section of the Chatham Grain Growers' Association.

MY IDEAL FARM HOME

The following paper was read by Mrs. Nellie Boyle, Rosetown, before the Fortune Women Grain Growers:

Ladies, a difficult task has been set me to begin my paper. Every woman has to be more or less a law to herself. There is not a doubt but that a systematic arrangement of the daily tasks can be had, provided the homekeeper has plenty of room. I shall begin with a seven room house, with full basement for furnace and laundry work. There will be a kitchen, dining-room, living-room and drawing-room downstairs, and a large pantry. Upstairs there will be three bedrooms with kalsomined walls. One room would be blue, one pink and

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

To Local Secretaries:—A circular letter addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer under date of September 2, and over the name of the Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Company, makes the statement that "some 500 odd secretaries have sent us their membership list," or, in other words, it is claimed that 500 local secretaries are in league with this capitalistic company and for personal gain are assisting it to turn the business of the local associations away from the provincial organization established and owned by themselves.

The evident purpose of this statement—the truth of which we are not prepared to admit—is to convince all local secretaries that they will not be any exception to the rule if they bite at the bait of \$10.00 per car, the amount offered by this company to local secretaries as the price for turning to it the lumber business of the association, a business which would never have been possible but for the work of the provincial organizations and which would no longer be possible if the provincial organizations were to break down. It is to be hoped that no local secretary will allow himself to be tempted by the paltry sum of \$10.00, or by any other amount, to so violate the trust that is reposed in him, or line himself up with any concern engaged in business for profit to the detriment of the organized farmers' movement, of which he is the local representative.

The Grain Growers' Association's movement is fully democratic, and our conventions and Central Board have thought it wise to leave in the hands of the locals full measure of independence, knowing full well that our locals all over the province will do their best when possessing a wide measure of local autonomy and having the fullest confidence in the loyalty of the locals generally to their own provincial organization.

It is wise to bear in mind that but for a very heavy expenditure of time, thought and money which hundreds of men have freely sacrificed for the up-building of this organization, there would be local organizations of farmers at very few points in Saskatchewan. Without organization at the local point there would be practically no carload purchase of supplies. With the 1,100 locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association spread all over Saskatchewan an enormous amount of collective buying is made possible, and it is not to be wondered at that a great many capitalistic companies are making strenuous efforts to secure to themselves the business made possible by the up-building of this organization. These companies have done nothing to help the organization nor will they ever do so. Every order for lumber placed by the organized farmers outside their own organization strengthens the hands of the enemies of our movement, and helps to postpone the day when the farmers of

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

the West shall finally be released from the tremendous handicaps under which they are working because of the exploitation of those who have secured control of the means of distribution.

The values in lumber offered thru the medium of the Central office are as good as can possibly be secured for reliable material and dependable service, so that there is not even a temporary advantage to be gained by using the machinery of the Association to place lumber business elsewhere.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

Sept. 21, 1915.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

Following is a copy of a circular which has been sent to subscribers to the Patriotic Acre Fund:—

Dear Sir,—By the signing of one of the Patriotic Acre forms of the Association you have been good enough to undertake to contribute to this fund a portion of your 1915 crop. We take this opportunity of express to you our appreciation of your spirit of patriotism, as well as your kind co-operation in this movement. You will be pleased to learn that several thousands of farmers have similarly obligated themselves and that the success of the undertaking is now assured.

You are aware that this contribution to the Empire's needs in this, the greatest crisis in her history, is to take the form of a gift of flour by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan to the Imperial Government. In order that the fund may keep growing in value from the time the grain leaves the farmers' hands, and not be depleted by heavy expenses for elevator handling charges and commissions, and in order that the cost of milling, sacking and transportation may be kept at an absolute minimum the following arrangements have been made possible with the kind co-operation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and others:

All the various line elevator companies belonging to the North West Grain Dealers' Association, together with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, have agreed to handle all grain offered for contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund at their various elevators without the usual charges for handling, storage and selling commission.

In order to get the full advantage of the co-operation of the elevator companies and mills, the following instructions should be carefully carried out:

1. Do not undertake to ship to the Association the grain contributed, but take the same to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator or to any regular line elevator, and state to the operator that the grain is intended for this fund. The operator will issue to you a "graded storage ticket," made payable to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Patriotic Fund.

2. Upon receipt of this ticket you will please send it immediately to the Central Office at Moose Jaw, and without fail give the number printed in red ink on the copy of the Patriotic Acre Form, which you signed. These forms are all registered by number, and are as carefully recorded as if they were bank drafts.

3. The various elevator companies have agreed to purchase of the trustees of this fund the grain represented by these graded storage tickets at full carload track price at point of shipment plus 1 cent per bushel. They are thus giving all handling and commission charges to this fund, or, in other words, your contribution increases in this transaction by several cents per bushel in value.

4. It will be more profitable to the fund and more convenient for the trustees thereof if the grain contributed is delivered as above outlined than if it is shipped out with other grain in carload shipments, but in case it is more convenient for the contributor to include his contribution in a carload shipment he should, immediately his car has been loaded, send to the Central Office an

order on the house to whom he has consigned his carload for the proceeds of the number of bushels contributed.

5. Cash contributions will, of course, be accepted; but it will be better for the fund if graded storage tickets are used.

6. Upon receipt by the Central of your graded storage ticket, order, or cash, the Patriotic Acre form which you signed will be returned to you.

7. In no case should payment be made to any one except the Central Office, as the Central Office which holds your obligation is alone responsible for the administration of this fund.

The yield of the various patriotic acres contributed will be carefully recorded, and the best yielding acre in each district will be given publicity, as well as the average yield from the district. This table will indicate in measure the fertility of our soil and will give valuable publicity to the various districts.

The wheat will all be milled in Saskatchewan by one of our largest mills in order that an absolutely dependable and uniform grade of flour may be obtained. The flour will be sacked in bags printed with the patriotic emblem, in colors, as it appears on your contribution form, and shipped to an ocean port in train loads, the utmost publicity being given to the whole.

By the kindly co-operation of Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, we have the assurance that the Federal Government will provide for the transportation of the flour from an Atlantic port to Liverpool free of all cost to the fund. The milling company, which is to mill the flour, will do so for a nominal charge, thus also contributing to the undertaking, and will absolutely guarantee the grade and quality of the flour. It is anticipated also that the railway companies will lend their assistance in transporting the shipment to an ocean port.

It is the purpose of the Central to issue in booklet form an attractive illustrated souvenir of the occasion, a copy of which will be sent to each contributor free of charge.

Again thanking you for your kindly co-operation, and trusting that you will carefully carry out the instructions herein contained,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

THE SAME OLD GAME

The attention of Central has been called to the fact that at some points in Saskatchewan line elevator companies have reduced the handling charges on wheat from 1½c. per bushel to 1c. per bushel. This does not mean that there has been any general reduction of the handling charge on grain by any elevator company, but it does mean that at certain points where an elevator company for one reason or another has failed to secure a large portion of the trade, it sees fit to establish a ruinous competition and to handle grain at a loss.

The statement has been made before the Board of Grain Commissioners by these men that it costs them an average of 3c. per bushel to forward grain thru their elevators, and there is probably not a system of elevators in operation that can handle wheat at a cost less than the 1½c. per bushel fixed by law. When, therefore, these companies discriminate by charging 1½c. generally and 1c. at special points, they are violating the law under which they hold their charters, and it must be patent to every farmer that as these companies are not philanthropic institutions they are making up this loss by some means not easily apparent to the farmer. This is the same old game with which they ruined so many farmers' elevators until legislation was secured preventing such discrimination. Surely the farmers of Saskatchewan have become too wise to swallow bait of this kind.

It is said that the companies attempt to justify themselves on the ground that once they have built an elevator at a point they must secure "their

share" of the business. In other words they claim the right to build anywhere, and once they have built they must secure a share of the business whether or not they are prepared to win it by square dealing and efficient service.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

A LETTER OF THANKS

J. B. Musselman,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—A short while ago I passed thru a trying period of sickness and I now wish to express my thanks thru the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' page of The Guide for the kindness shown to me at that time.

It is said that "A friend in need is a friend indeed," and I felt that to be true when I received a letter from Herbert Moffat, of Glenavon, enclosing money order for \$92.65, making with a previous remittance a total of \$189.65. This had been contributed by a number of friends in the Glenavon district, and was accompanied by a letter expressing their sympathy and best wishes for the future of myself and my wife.

I also wish to mention that last spring both Mrs. Readmond and myself were away in the hospital undergoing operations and during that time our neighbors kindly put in my crop and also helped us in other ways.

Tho this has been unavoidably delayed, I felt that I could not let the matter pass without some public acknowledgment of my appreciation. These were services that I shall not soon forget.

WALTER READMOND.

BUSINESS FOLKS, THESE

Enclosed find \$3.00 fees and \$1.41 balance on wire. Our picnic of July 21 was a great success. We were favored with good weather and about 600 attended. Several business men from Elrose came down, also the Liberal candidate for this riding. The women's section provided refreshments, etc., and made about \$30. We were also able to put \$92 into lumber, which goes towards building a Grain Growers' Hall. We are forging ahead and I anticipate at least 100 members for 1916.

ARTHUR SMART,
Sec'y White Bear Local.




Apples!

We have contracted for supplies and prices are in the hands of Local Secretaries. The crop is a short one, so order early and thru your local Association to avoid disappointment.

BULLETIN AND CATALOG

Local Secretaries should write for a supply of catalogs according to their needs, for distribution among members at meetings or otherwise.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary MOOSE JAW, Sask.



Coal!

PITTSBURGH HARD
(Pennsylvania Anthracite)

	F.O.B. Mine
Egg	\$6.85
Stove	6.85
Nut	7.10

YONGHIOGHENY STEAM

Screened Lump	\$4.03
Run of Pile	3.73

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEAM

Run of Pile	\$2.25
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FRANCO-CANADIAN STEAM

Run of Pile	\$2.25
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CANWESCO
(Lethbridge District)

Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	2.75

BURNRITE
(The best from Drumheller)

Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	2.50

ROUND HILL

Screened Lump	\$2.60
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SOURIS

Screened Lump	\$1.90
Run of Pile	1.65

Terms—\$50.00 deposit with each car and sight draft for balance with Bill of Lading.

Order thru your Local Secretary and secure advantages of car-load buying.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary MOOSE JAW, Sask.

Trappers Prospectors Hunters

Order by Mail

The No. 44

JUSTRITE HEADLIGHT

Self lighting, will not blow out. Burns 10 hours on one charge of carbide. Furnished complete as illustrated with cap, belt, two lenses—one for camp purposes and a special long distance lens for hunting. Price \$4.50 delivered to you.



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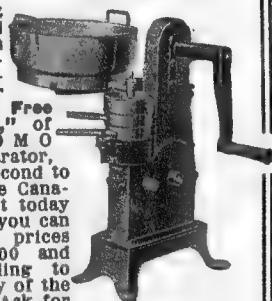
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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should sent.

FARM CREDITS

The topic for this article is "Short Term Loans," that is loans to finance the current operations on the farm, loans that may have to run from six months to three years. To be any good, a loan ought to be repayable out of the object for which it is made. If a man borrows money to finance a farm operation, which only brings returns in twelve months, the loan will hamper the borrower if he has to draw on other sources to repay it in three months. Therefore the present system of the banks, generally speaking, is not adapted for farm operations. The first question would be whether the remedy could not be found by some changes in the working of the present banks. I see no impossibility here, but all bank managers with whom I have spoken so far say frankly that they see no possibility of granting longer time, as they want to turn over their capital rapidly, not so much to make more profit, but to be able to serve more people with the same capital. I don't quite see how this statement agrees with another statement which they have made to me namely, that they do give the longer credits, by renewing the three months notes sometimes for years. But if they are willing and able to give the longer loans, why not give them in a straight businesslike way, instead of keeping the farmer in a worry over renewals, that may be granted or refused, every three months? Make it a legitimate business transaction, instead of putting the farmer so much in the attitude of begging for leniency. But in most countries the general experience seems to have been that farming operations required special banking institutions, and the growth of such special farm banks in many countries during the last thirty years, especially during the last ten years, has been enormous. Yet in this connection the significant lesson appears that in two or three countries, where the ordinary banks appear to have adapted themselves more to the requirements of farmers, special credit associations for farmers have had a very small growth. It is marvellous to read how nearly all civilized and some semi-civilized governments have studied to make agriculture stable and prosperous by providing for it suitable credit institutions that would furnish sufficient working capital. The Canadian government is about the only government I know of that has done nothing at all along this line. On the other hand, it is significant to note how governments who have helped in the wrong way, by large subsidies and special privileges, have sometimes done more harm than good. So Herrick writes about the Hungarian system of government banks: "The intervention of the state has deadened the spirit of self-help; the management is not in the hands of the farmers; the members have no mutual feeling for one another, but join simply with the object of benefitting themselves alone. The artificiality arising from this outside control has created distrust in banking circles. Coupled with this distrust is the enmity aroused by the official favoritism displayed and the class legislation enacted for farmers, and as a result, the Central Association finds difficulty in negotiating its debentures." And more generally it has been found: "In the few countries where the associations depend on charity or state aid, the members lack private initiative, are inclined to look upon the donations and appropriations as gratuities not to be repaid even by thanks and are in constant need of new benefactions to keep them together."

We would agree, I suppose, that any credit institutions for farmers should be fair to all sections of the community and should seek to procure the necessary working capital for us in such ways as would tend to foster self-reliance and co-operation. The most successful agricultural credit associations in many countries are the small farmers' banks based on what is called the Raiffeisen principle, with various modifications. Mr. Desjardins has made them a success in Quebec; they have everywhere improved the financial position of farmers and they have proved almost absolutely safe, operating without loss to borrower

or lender. It does not of course follow that they would be equally successful in Alberta; our conditions are different; we have comparatively a very sparse, varied and unstable population. But some of our oldest districts may be ripe for such institutions. Their simplest form is this: A few farmers in a small area join together, generally not subscribing shares, but paying membership fees; they assume unlimited liability; each stands for all, and all stand for each; they are associations of borrowers, working not for profit, but to get loans on the best terms for the members. The loan applications are passed on by a small business committee; no loans are granted except for useful, productive purposes, which in themselves show a reasonable prospect of repaying the loan; if the loan is not used for the purpose specified it is recalled; no loan is made to anyone who is not reliable in character; in fact care is taken that the whole membership consists only of reliable men. The security is generally the signature of the borrower and of two sureties. In course of time many modifications have been developed, but as this article is already too long, I will continue this subject in the next paper.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

FAVORS NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM

A letter on the New Zealand system of farm loans has been received at this office from W. R. Ball, of Deermound. As readers of this page are already aware, it has never been our policy to publish letters from individuals on personal or controversial matters. The publication of this letter is not by any means intended to create precedent in this regard. The letter contains an attack on our President, Mr. Speakman, and is published after consultation with him on his own suggestion, without comment other than a denial of the statement that the West Salisbury resolution on this question was passed at the last Calgary convention.

Mr. Speakman's articles which have appeared from week to week on the farm credit question are, I think, a sufficient answer to Mr. Ball's letter, which reads as follows:

I was surprised in reading our President's letter on farm banking in The Guide of August 25, to have him appeal to the members to send in some suggestions or information on this subject to the directors. At the last convention at Edmonton, as many of the delegates will remember, West Salisbury had a resolution there in favor of the New Zealand system. I was the author of that resolution and I spoke on it, and when I appealed to the delegates as a body to vote upon it and to give the directors a definite proposition to work for, Mr. Speakman got up and made a strong appeal to the convention to leave it in the hands of the executive. I then asked for a chance to reply to Mr. Speakman before it went to a vote, but was turned down. I am positive that my resolution would have carried if it went to the Convention; every delegate who took part in the discussion favored it, and when they voted to leave it in the hands of the executive, as near as I can make out, they all thought they were voting for it. At the last convention that was held in Calgary they endorsed the West Salisbury resolution, but it was left in their hands and it is still there, and nothing is being done, and they are still asking for suggestions. The executive knows well what the farmers want. Our president also says he would welcome co-operation of bankers and governments, and does not he and every farmer know if it were left in the hands of the bankers, who are money lenders and profit by high rates of interest, and to governments which are composed largely of men who loan money and are controlled by the monied element, we will never get cheap money? This question has been discussed ever since the farmers were organized, and The Guide has been publishing all kinds of literature on this subject, especially

the last two or three years. I have worked for it for the last sixteen years.

Farmers, I appeal to your intelligence. You might as well ask a wheat farmer to support legislation that would reduce the price of wheat from \$1.00 to 40c. a bushel as a banker to support loans on the New Zealand system, that would reduce interest to the farmers from 10 per cent to 4 per cent. I want to point out to you that there is no reason why the government should not provide the farmers with cheap money. Remember they have given millions of our money to the railroads as a free gift and loaned millions more at 4 per cent., and have placed mortgages upon our farms to guarantee their lands so they can borrow millions more at 4 per cent., and this money does not drop from the clouds but comes from the sweat and toil of the people.

Now, Mr. Speakman has been asking for suggestions as to how we can secure it. The railroads get what they want in one session. I propose that a circular letter be sent to every member of the Dominion Parliament, asking them to declare their position on this question and to have it sent in to the U.F.A. Executive, say, by November 15th, and the reply be published in The Guide, because it is the Dominion Government who own all our resources and can secure the money cheaper. And also have a letter sent to each member of the Alberta Government, and their replies be published in The Guide, the same as the others, so that the farmers may know what to do when the next election comes on. I helped to have loans on the New Zealand system incorporated in the Conservative platform of Alberta, and one of the monied men of the Conservative party, since the convention at Red Deer, said he would not put another dollar in the Conservative campaign of Alberta, and this man is high up in Conservative politics, at the top of the ladder, and also has thousands and maybe millions out on interest, and at the head of large financial institutions. I want to emphasize the fact, that to get cheap money we must have independent political action, and I ask the farmers again to write to the Premier of New Zealand for their year book (it will come free) and study the agricultural development of that country. Let each farmer appoint himself a committee of one to see we get a square deal, and let this question be settled definitely at the next U.F.A. convention. Remember, if we do that and nothing else, we will accomplish more than has been done in all the years we have been organized.

Yours truly,

W. R. BALL.

ROSEVIEW NEWS

The following interesting report has been received from Alex. S. Ritchie, secretary of Roseview Union No. 63:—

Roseview Local No. 63 feels highly honored in its representatives who have enlisted for active service, Walter Stevenson, our president, and W. Gordon Hempseed, both of the 50th Battalion, now under orders for overseas, and Harry King, who is already in France. They are all men from the Old Country, to whom the call to the colors seems to come more clearly than to those of Canadian birth. We know they will uphold the honor of the old land as well as the new. All three men have brothers now serving in the army. Mr. Hempseed's father has seen over thirty years' service in the British army, in various parts of the Empire, including India, Egypt and Africa. We will watch their careers with great interest and trust they may soon return. We regret to report the death of John Caslow on the 8th September. Although 71 years of age he was ever actively interested in the work of our union.

M. B. Mabey, who is a charter member of Roseview, has disposed of his farm in this district and has moved to Carbon. This is a great loss to the community, but we are glad to say he is still an active member of our union. It is largely thru his efforts that Roseview has been so helpful in improving conditions thruout the district. He was mainly instrumental in the building of our local elevator at Swallow and has been president of the local board ever since. The union deeply appreciates his self denying work.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. G. Henderson, President, Cuirasse, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

WHY DO FARMERS GROW WEEDS?

Most farmers grow weeds because they cannot do two things at the same time and cannot afford to employ labor.

The present deputy-assistant to the secretary of agriculture in the United States, in an article contributed to the "Saturday Post" some time ago, said that a couple of years ago he took a strong notion to grow alfalfa on one of his farms. His manager, who opposed to the idea, at his urgent request sowed a field to alfalfa. Visiting the farm the following June he found a fine crop on this field of which he was very proud. Next time he visited the farm he found his manager in very bad humor. Asked what was the matter: "Oh! that alfalfa," he said. "What is the matter with the alfalfa?" "I have had to put all the force on the farm cutting and curing that alfalfa when I ought to be cultivating the corn, and the weeds are getting so far ahead that I am afraid I am going to lose that field of corn. If you are going to grow alfalfa and corn you must increase your force. I cannot cure alfalfa and hoe corn at the same time."

Mr. Bedford, in an interview, after receiving his new appointment stated: "It is expected that our main efforts will be along educative lines such as instructing farmers so they will recognize noxious weeds." Mr. Bedford has for the last twenty-five years been faithfully educating farmers to recognize noxious weeds and giving "suggestions regarding their eradication," yet our crop of noxious weeds has increased one hundred fold in that time.

Every farmer in Manitoba knows wild oats. Every farmer in the Red River Valley knows sow thistle when he sees it. Every farmer knows that the suggested method for the eradication of sow thistle is constant summer cultivation and that the remedy for wild oats is to induce germination of the seed in the land by cultivation.

While travelling a couple of days ago between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie I noticed a fine crop of sow thistles growing on the summerfallow. A fellow traveller pointing to this fact, in language more forcible than elegant, inquired what was the matter with the farmers when they allow the sow thistle to grow like that? In reply I drew his attention to a summer-fallow giving every indication of being well worked, but as a result of the recent heavy rains had some water lying in spots, rendering the land unfit to be cultivated—he could not see that fact. The appearance of much of this summer-fallow indicated that it was well worked up to the time of harvest. Harvest work first stopped cultivation, then the rain, but the sow thistle continued growing merrily. When this land is dry enough to cultivate the grain standing in stooks will also be dry enough to stack or thresh. The all-important thing for the farmer at the present time is to save his crop. As he cannot do two things at one time he must allow the sow thistle to continue to grow with the possibility that he cannot prevent it before the ground freezes. In such an event happening his work on his summerfallow previous to the harvest time will go for nothing as far as exterminating sow thistle is concerned. The fall growth will store sufficient nourishment in the root to produce a crop next year.

I visited a farm managed by an ex-student of the agricultural college on the 7th of September. He was just within a couple of days of finishing stooking. He showed me a summerfallow which he cultivated all summer with a view of exterminating patches of couch grass and Canada thistle. During the three weeks he was harvesting, a nice crop of Canada thistles started growing; he intended, as soon as he finished stooking, to put a couple of four-horse teams to cultivate the field so as to kill the Canada thistle—his theory being that if you want to kill Canada thistle you must "keep the ground black" during their growing period. I visited the same farm ten days later. In the meantime the rain set in; he had three men and three four-horse teams lying idle. Summerfallow too wet to work, stubble land all covered with stooks. As soon as the weather

clears up he must put his whole force to save the crop—threshing or stacking—the Canada thistle in the meantime being busy storing nourishment in the roots to grow a crop next year. Again, because a farmer cannot do two things at the same time and cannot work summerfallow when the ground is wet.

An inquiry into the worst infested farms with thistles or wild oats would show that they are either owned by non-residents or by resident-owners carrying heavy mortgages. In the matter of weed infested farms carrying heavy mortgages it is immaterial for our purpose now, which is the cause and which the effect, the main thing is that the fact remains that weed infested farms will not pay to crop and the further fact remains that an experience of a quarter of a century of "teaching the farmers to recognize weeds and how to exterminate them" failed to clean weed-infested farms. Something more has to be done.

The weed question in Manitoba must be considered as forming a part of a greater question. So long as loan companies and other creditors force the farmer to realize on his crop as soon as threshed and leave him only a pittance to feed himself and family thru the winter and no working capital to produce a crop with next year, except the credit he gets from the retail trader, and so long as artificially created conditions to restrict the farmer's market for his produce and increase the cost of every commodity the farmer has to buy for the production of the crop and the comforts of his home and family, are maintained, so long will we have weed-infested farms and no amount of money expended in "educating farmers how to farm" will meet the case. The experience of all other agricultural countries goes to show that only when agricultural education is supplemented by improved marketing conditions, low rates of interest and long term of payment of principal of the capital investment of farmers can farm production be materially increased and lands cleansed of noxious weeds. If, in addition to the removal of these restrictions, our government would give effect to the system of land-mortgage loans which obtain in other countries for the benefit of agriculture, it would cut in two the demands made on our weed-infested farms annually for payment of principal and interest to mortgage companies. The owner who lives on that land would then be able to retain a part of the proceeds of the crop to be used as a working capital to produce a crop the following year. They could see daylight into their future and receive inspiration to put in practice the teachings that emanate from our colleges on efficient and scientific farming. Under those conditions our agricultural colleges and demonstration farms could be made to produce results.

R. McKENZIE.

GET YOUR WINTER'S PROGRAM READY

One of the outstanding features of the winter program announced by the secretary of the Springhill Association is the way in which they have united the several activities that are organized in the community.

A marked characteristic of the Grain Growers' movement is the effort to create a community spirit, providing a medium whereby everybody in the community may get together on common ground—the central teaching inculcated is to make good Canadians—welding them together into one common citizenship. The farmers' movement makes no distinction as to creed or religion, race, nationality or political preference. All are welcome to the privileges of our meetings, to participate in the benefits of co-operation and to take part in the educational activities of the association. It is sincerely to be hoped that many of our branches will follow the example of the Springhill Association.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION

The secretary of the Cordova Grain Growers' Association sends in a further contribution of \$4.65 this week for the Red Cross Fund.

The Wonderful Mission of the Internal Bath

By G. G. PERCIVAL, M.D.

Do you know that over three hundred thousand Americans are at the present time seeking freedom, from small, as well as serious ailments, by the practice of Internal Bathing?

Do you know that hosts of enlightened physicians all over the country, as well as osteopaths, physical culturists, etc., etc., are recommending and recognizing this practice as the most likely way now known to secure and preserve perfect health?

There are the best of logical reasons for this practice and these opinions, and these reasons will be very interesting to everyone.

In the first place, every physician realizes and agrees that 95 per cent. of human illness is caused directly or indirectly by accumulated waste in the colon; this is bound to accumulate, because we of today neither eat the kind of food nor take the amount of exercise which Nature demands in order that she may thoroughly eliminate the waste unaided.

That's the reason when you are ill the physician always gives you something to remove this accumulation of waste, before commencing to treat your specific trouble.

It's ten to one that no specific trouble would have developed if there were no accumulation of waste in the colon—

And that's the reason that the famous Professor Metchnikoff, one of the world's greatest scientists, has boldly specifically stated that if our colons were taken away in infancy the length of our lives would be increased to probably 150 years.

You see, this waste is extremely poisonous, and as the blood flows through the walls of the colon it absorbs the poisons and carries them through the circulation—that's what causes Auto-intoxication, with all its perniciously enervating and weakening results. These pull down our powers of resistance and render us subject to almost any serious complaint which may be prevalent at the time—and the worst feature of it is that there are few of us who know when we are Auto-intoxicated.

But you never can be Auto-intoxicated if you periodically use the proper kind of an Internal Bath—that is sure.

It is Nature's own relief and corrector—just warm water, which, used in the right way, cleanses the colon thoroughly its entire length and makes

and keeps it sweet, clean and pure as Nature demands it shall be for the entire system to work properly.

You undoubtedly know, from your own personal experience, how dull and unfit to work or think properly, biliousness and many other apparently simple troubles make you feel. And you probably know, too, that these irregularities, all directly traceable to accumulated waste, make you really sick if permitted to continue.

You also probably know that the old-fashioned method of drugging for these complaints is at best only partially effective; the doses must be increased if continued, and finally they cease to be effective at all.

It is true that more drugs are probably used for this than all other human ills combined, which simply goes to prove how universal the trouble caused by accumulated waste really is—but there is not a doubt that drugs are being dropped as Internal Bathing is becoming better known.

For it is not possible to conceive, until you have had the experience yourself, what a wonderful bracer an Internal Bath really is; taken at night you awake in the morning with a feeling of lightness and buoyancy that cannot be accounted for—you are absolutely clean, everything is working in perfect accord, your appetite is better, your brain is clearer, and you feel full of vim and confidence for the day's duties.

There is nothing new about Internal Baths except the way of administering them. Some years ago Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, of New York, was so miraculously benefited by faithfully using the method then in vogue that he made Internal Baths his special study, and improved materially in administering the Bath and in getting the result desired.

This perfected Bath he called the "J. B. L. Cascade," and it is the one which has so quickly popularized an recommended itself that hundreds of thousands are today using it.

Dr. Tyrrell, in his practice and searches, discovered many unique interesting facts in connection with this subject; these he has set in a little book, "The Way of Internal Bathing," which will be sent free on request if you address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 384, 280 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this in The Grain Growers' Guide.

This book tells us facts that we never knew about ourselves before, and there is no doubt that everyone who has an interest in his or her own physical well-being, or that of the family, will be very greatly instructed and enlightened by reading this carefully prepared and scientifically correct little book.

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Because your eyes are in any way affected, it no longer means that you must look forward to wearing glasses for the balance of your life.

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The most eminent eye specialists are agreed that even in so serious a condition as cataract of the eye an increase in blood circulation is most beneficial.

It is now possible to safely give the eyes just the massage (or exercise) which they need to bring them back to a normal, healthy condition of natural strength, and this method has been successful in restoring normal eyesight to thousands and making them absolutely independent of eye-glasses.

It does not matter what the trouble with your eyes may be; for old-sight,

far-sight, near-sight, astigmatism, and even more serious eye troubles, have yielded to this gentle massage, which is extremely simple, entirely safe, and takes but a few minutes of each day.

If you will write to the Ideal Masseur Co., Room 387, 449 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, you will receive free on request a very enlightening booklet on "The Eyes, Their Care, Their Ills, Their Cure," which is a scientific treatise on the eyes, and gives full details about this Nature treatment and its results. All you need to do is to ask for the book and mention having read this in The Grain Growers' Guide.

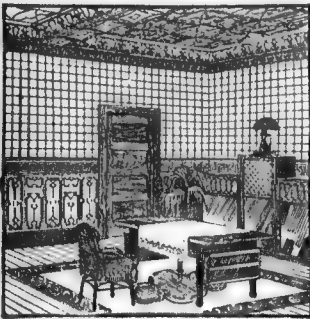
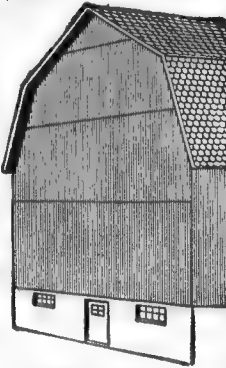
There are few people who consider that eye-glasses add to their appearance, surely they add to no one's comfort, and if you prefer not to wear them this free book will inform you how many others have successfully accomplished this result safely, successfully and permanently.—Advertisement.

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A Forest Free Lance

A NOVELETTE

By ALBERT M. TREYNOR

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

Gerald Peyton, a lumberman, has an option on 75,000 acres of timber land and has invested all his capital in a mill and logging road. The bank has promised to lend him the money which he requires to take up the option, but at the last minute, thru the influence of Grimes and Gottschalk, otherwise the lumber trust, the loan is held up for a few days. Peyton's only hope is to get the option extended and wires his daughter Glendora to find James Kernan, the owner of the land, and arrange the extension. Kernan, however, has been taken into the woods by Grimes, but Glendora falls in with Caldwell Chivington, a surveyor, who has just been discharged by Grimes and Gottschalk because he refused to swear to a false survey, and together they board a workmen's train for the camp. They are given a hostile reception, and after a desperate fight between Chivington and Deems, the woods boss, they discover that Kernan and Grimes have left the camp by wagon. To prevent Glendora and Chivington following Kernan to town they are locked in the roundhouse by Grimes and his men. They escape by taking possession of a locomotive and breaking thru the doors with the engine.

CHAPTER VII.

Blindly Into the Night

"God bless Bessie!" breathed Chivington thankfully, as he let the engine race down the track toward Hattiesburg.

"Father will see that she never, never regrets this night," murmured Glendora in a shaking voice. "She couldn't have had more than half a minute to turn the switch. Oh, I pray she got away safely!"

"Don't you worry about Bessie, miss," Potter comforted her. "She can take care of herself."

With Potter acting as volunteer fireman and Chivington at the throttle, the engine was sweeping ahead swiftly, and Hattiesburg was only ten miles away.

They had covered more than a mile

of the distance when Chivington suddenly shut off the steam and set the brakes.

"What the matter?" asked Glendora anxiously.

"The telegraph wire," he explained briefly. "We'll be much safer if we prevent their sending any more messages."

The engine came to a standstill on the lonely road, and Chivington, snatching an ax from the tender, jumped to the ground.

"I'll be only a minute," he called, making his way across the track.

He groped thru a patch of underbrush and finally came to the rough pine pole which carried the telegraph wires. Quickly working his way to the top, he clung to the swaying support with his legs and began hacking at the wires.

"We're all right now," he called cheerily as he rejoined Glendora and Potter a little later. "I've cut both the telephone and telegraph wires. No chance of their sending any word to Hattiesburg. I guess we've got Deems helpless at last."

"We've got to be awfully careful, tho," Potter reminded him. "For the last few nights they've been running a train of empties out to Twenty-Mile Camp. They haven't any regular schedule, and she's liable to come thru any minute."

"Lord!" ejaculated Chivington. "They'll not be able to stop her now that I've cut the wires, and a head-on collision would be a nice finish for our little jaunt! There's a siding near here, isn't there, Potter?"

"About two miles ahead."

"We'll have to run for it then," declared Chivington.

He opened the throttle and for five minutes the engine fairly danced over the rails. At his orders Glendora and Potter stationed themselves in the rear of the cab, ready to jump at an instant's notice.

Chivington crouched forward in his seat with one hand on the brakes, glaring nervously ahead and with every sense alert. When they finally reached the siding his forehead was damp and cold, and his fingers trembled as he shut off the steam.

"There's nothing quite as hair-raising as running wild on a schedule of chance!" he muttered, as they clattered over the switch, leaving the way clear for the Twenty-Mile logging-train. "Please the powers now, we won't have to wait long!"

"I'm beginning to feel we'll never see Hattiesburg!" lamented Glendora. "What a night this has been!"

The train of flat cars was much later than they had expected. They might have run to Hattiesburg twice had they dared take the chance before the headlight of the on-coming locomotive finally gleamed out of the darkness.

Chivington's engine was without a light, save the glow from the firebox, and that, from the main line, could not be seen. The extra rumbled past the siding without a stop.

When they once more resumed their trip to Hattiesburg, Chivington's watch showed it was nearly midnight.

They finished the rest of the journey without interruption, and left the engine standing on a siding at the outskirts of town.

"Miss Peyton and I are going to hunt Kernan," Chivington told Potter. "Do you mind waiting with the engine until we come back?"

"Of course not," answered Potter. "Good luck to you!"

"Good-bye, Mr. Potter; we'll be back soon," called Glendora as she took Chivington's arm.

They left the yards and hurried thru the silent streets.

"If we fail now," whispered the girl, "it will be only because fate is against us. But, whether we fail or not, I want to tell you that you are the bravest and truest man I have ever known."

Chivington did not trust himself to reply, and they walked on in a silence

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The top-notch of Rifle Power and Speed. Six swift smashing shots. Accurate aim at every speed. Good for the biggest game. Weight, 6½ lbs. Absolutely safe. The climax of our 100 years experience in the manufacture of HIGH-GRADE Arms. Beautifully balanced. Finely finished. The swift, safe, hard-hitting rifle.

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REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A. 29

that was charged with words unspoken.

When they turned into Kernan's front lawn they saw that the big house was dark.

"I feared he'd be in bed," muttered Chivington. "You've got to have his answer before six o'clock, so I'll wake him up. It's your only chance."

He then rang. After a brief wait he rang again. This time there was a response.

They saw a light flare in the hall, and a man in a bath-robe opened the front door.

"Good evening, Mr. Kernan," greeted Chivington. "I'm awfully sorry we had to disturb you at this hour."

The man blinked sleepily and yawned. "Oh, it's you, Chivington!" he said in a tone of annoyance. "Well, what do— Come in, and talk fast. I want to get back to bed."

He led them to a front room and turned up the light. Then he looked at Glendora with momentary interest.

"You're Miss Peyton, aren't you?" he inquired. "I remember seeing you with your father."

"Yes, I'm Miss Peyton," she answered. "And—oh, Mr. Kernan, we've had a time finding you!"

"Well, you've got me now," he grinned. "What is it?"

"It's about father option," she began breathlessly. "Father was delayed in St. Louis, and won't be able to reach here until the eight o'clock train this morning. He'll bring the money with him then."

"But the option expires at six o'clock. Your father'll be here too late."

"That's just it," she pursued anxiously. "That's why we've spent so many hours trying to find you. I wanted to ask you to extend the option. You must extend it."

Kernan laughed. "Really, I don't see how I can do that. I want to sell that land at once, and if your father isn't here to buy it I'll have to let it go to the first cash purchaser."

"But it will be only a few hours," pleaded the girl. "You don't know how much it means to us—to father! He's staked everything on getting this land."

Kernan shook his head. "I'm sorry," he said; "but it is equally important to me that I sell the timber at once. I've got to use the cash today."

"Father will be here today with the cash," expostulated Glendora. "Oh, you must wait for him!"

"I can't afford to take chances on his not getting here," persisted Kernan.

The girl gave an exclamation of bitter disappointment. Chivington flashed a glance at her sorrowful face and stepped forward.

"Have you made a deal with the G. and G. people?" he asked bluntly.

Kernan faced him smilingly. "I heard you had left the old firm," he said. "I must say you were quick to hook up with another cause. Well, I can't say I blame you." He looked shyly at Glendora. Then he grew serious again.

"I haven't made any deal with G. and G., if that's what you want to know. Both Deems and Gordon tried to get me to bind myself, but I didn't see any reason for doing so. But I have made up my mind to let Grimes have the property the minute the Peyton option expires."

"But you just said," protested Chivington, "that you'd make over the land to the first man who paid you the cash."

"I still hold by that," retorted Kernan. "I merely spoke of Grimes because I happen to know that he'll be on hand with the cash at six o'clock. I'll sell to the first cash customer who presents himself."

"Will you put that in writing?" asked Chivington.

"Surely," answered Kernan. "I hope this will suit."

He opened a desk and scribbled a few words on a piece of paper. He signed the slip and handed it to Chivington.

"I hope that'll satisfy you," he laughed grimly.

Chivington carefully tucked the paper in his pocket and picked up his hat.

"I guess we can do nothing more here, Miss Peyton," he said, and with



Bulbs for Winter Flowering

Our shipments have now arrived from Holland. GROW some of these this winter, they will interest you and make your home cheerful and attractive. The cost is small and cultivation easy. HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS and LILIES may be had in flower from DECEMBER to SPRING.

PLANT a bed of Tulip Bulbs now for flowering next spring, they are quite hardy and will last for years.

We offer Tulip Bulbs at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 100 for outdoor planting. Send for our special collection of 50 Bulbs for \$1.00 postpaid, our selection of HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS and TULIPS, etc.

NURSERY STOCK, FRUIT TREES, RUSSIAN POPLARS and WILLOWS for windbreaks; CARAGANA and LILAC for hedges. Procure these when dormant in October and bury the trees during winter in readiness to plant in early spring. They will do well this way and make better growth next year.

WRITE for our Fall Catalogue of Bulbs and Nursery Stock

THE PATMORE NURSERY CO. Limited

Brandon and Saskatoon

Order Early!



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Increasing difficulty is being met in securing sufficient quantities of the best grades and popular varieties of apples. Later the prices may have to be advanced and we may not be able to offer as high percentage of Spys and No. 1s as are offered now. We protect you against any decline in prices, therefore you have everything to gain and nothing to lose by ordering immediately.

You can secure the highest quality at the lowest prices through the farmers' pioneer company, because we are in direct connection with the apple growers. Prices have been sent to all secretaries of local associations and unions. Write us if you want further particulars.

Co-operate With Your Neighbor and Save Money By Ordering In Car Lots

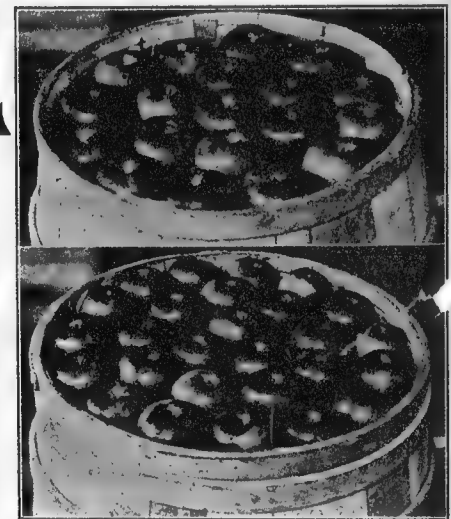
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Flour

See the secretary of your local before you place your next order for flour. Our prices are as low as the best wholesale quotations.

Coal

Our coal supply is being furnished only from mines that are in position to give good quality and render prompt service in delivery.

troubled eyes the girl prepared to follow.

Kernan called after them as they were leaving the room.

"I might as well tell you frankly that your case is hopeless. Grimes reached town last night with two hundred thousand dollars in cash with him. He's down in the yards in his private car now, waiting for the Peyton option to run out. He'll be at my office promptly at six o'clock."

(To be continued next week.)

APPEAL TO PREJUDICE USELESS

Mere appeal to popular prejudice should have no place in discussion about truth, and he who has recourse to that weapon in so far weakens the cause he advocates.—J. C. Sharp.

FARMERS—YOU SURE NEED THIS!

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Lasts a Life Time

If your dealer does not handle it, we will send package on receipt of price, 25c. We also manufacture the best **RAZOR STROPS** made. Price \$1.50.

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Farm Poultry

Conducted by Prof. M. C. Herner

SELLING LIVE POULTRY

At certain seasons of the year there is but very little choice for the farmer whether to sell his poultry alive or dressed. Weather conditions during the summer and early fall months are usually such that dressed poultry cannot be shipped any great distance without spoiling unless the farmer had facilities for properly cooling the carcasses at killing time and then also icing them when they were shipped. Under ordinary conditions the farmer should sell his poultry alive during July, August and September. This will guard against losses due to not knowing how to handle dressed poultry properly. This line of work requires a little skill, whereas the marketing of live poultry can be done by almost anybody. In this article we wish to deal only with the marketing of live poultry, and in a subsequent issue we will discuss the handling and marketing of dressed poultry products.

The condition in which live poultry should be marketed will depend largely on the firm buying them. Some firms make a practice of first fattening all spring chickens for ten days or two weeks. Where this is the case the farmer can sell them to the dealer in a somewhat raw condition. Quite a number of farmers do not care to go to the trouble of fattening their chickens and in such cases they should be sold to firms who do fattening on a commercial basis. The price paid for such stuff is usually a few cents a pound lower than for the properly finished chickens. Firms that make a practice of putting up a specially high class product by doing the fattening themselves often pay as good prices as firms buying the finished product. However, the farmer must use his own judgment in selecting the firm he wishes to deal with.

In the majority of price lists sent out the prices quoted mean F.O.B. receiving point, therefore the net price received for poultry will be for the weight of the poultry when received less the express charges. The express rates on live poultry run about a cent to a cent and a half for distances less than 150 miles, with a minimum charge of 50 cents for one hundred pounds for short distances. Anything over one hundred pounds is charged at the above rates.

Regulations for Shipping

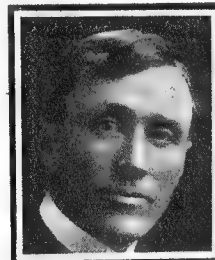
The regulations covering the shipping of live poultry are quite clear, and any farmers sending out coops not conforming to these regulations cannot be reimbursed for any losses occurring due to infringing on the regulations. The regulations governing the handling of coops or crates of live poultry are as follows: "Coops containing live poultry for market or consumption must have sides, ends and tops slatted. Tops with slats more than 1½ inches apart must be protected by wire netting. Coops containing chickens or ducks must not be less than 12 inches nor greater than 16 inches in height for each tier of birds. Coops containing turkeys and (or) geese must not be less than 16 inches nor more than 22 inches in height for each tier. Coops must not exceed 30 inches in width nor 48 inches in length. Shipments of live poultry in broken or weak jointed coops and coops not conforming to the above measurements must be refused."

Commenting on these regulations we might say that as a rule the local express agent will take shipments even if the coops do not conform to these regulations. The result is that when the dealer tries to return these empty coops the agent refuses to accept them. Most dealers send their own crates out to probable customers and have the poultry shipped in in their own coops. The common fault or error in making home-made coops is not having the sides and ends slatted. Half inch lumber will make a nice weight coop that is plenty strong enough to stand the rough handling during shipment for a few years at least. The ends should be slatted similar to the top. By putting upright slats in each corner of the coop it will be made considerably

stronger. By having a partition in the coop crowding will be prevented entirely.

Ship Uniform Birds

In selecting the poultry to be shipped, take only a uniform lot, all as near the same weight and finish as possible. Small or undersized chickens should be kept till they are ready to sell. By mixing in such chickens the dealer is bound to cut down the average price for all of them and the result is a dissatisfied customer. Uniform and proper grading of live poultry is just as important at shipping time as is the grading of wheat when taken to the elevator. So many of our farmers also slip in a few hens and here again the dealer will cut and cut hard. Old hens can never sell at the same price as spring chickens, and further, by putting in such birds the quality of the



PROFESSOR HERNER

whole shipment is again spoiled or lowered. Quotations are usually given on various classes of fowl which classes are so simple that the ordinary producer should be able to properly grade his own poultry. Broilers, roasters and fowl is the most common classification in market chickens. For a specialized trade these can of course be divided into different grades, like extras, No. 1's and No. 2's. This grading is followed by a good many dealers who handle large quantities of dressed poultry. Live poultry coming in can be properly graded by this method and classified as to the way in which they are likely to dress out. Ducks and geese should be sold as old or young, turkeys similarly and in addition, as males or females.

An Unfair Practice

A word or two regarding a practice sometimes followed might not be amiss at this time. We refer to the practice of weighing up a shipment of chickens with full crops and charging this weight up to the dealer. This is unfair and any dealer has a perfect right to dock you for it. Chicken feed at 10 to 18 cents a pound is too expensive. Neither should farmers throw feed in the coops at shipping time as this has also to be taken off by the dealer. One instance may be given to show the folly of this practice. A shipment of 48 chickens was received in two crates, and on weighing up the birds they weighed 164 pounds. The coops were simply full of feed, so 12 hours afterwards they were weighed again, then weighing 146 pounds or a shrinkage of 18 pounds. Besides this shrinkage there was in these crates 23 pounds of wheat not eaten, thus this farmer paid express on 41 pounds of feed which was entirely unnecessary. Here is where a good deal of dissatisfaction seems to arise between the farmer and the dealer. The farmer gets the idea that he has been robbed, whereas the dealer is simply paying him what his stuff is worth and no more. My advice would be not to feed poultry before shipping. Few points are so far removed from a market that poultry cannot be shipped without feeding it on the start or on the way. A good plan is to catch the chickens, or any fowl to be shipped, at night time and pen them up, crating them the following morning. When this is done they are sure to reach the dealer in the right condition and on arriving can be weighed up at once. This is fair and just for all concerned. Care should be taken on handling them so as to avoid broken wings and bruises on the body. A crate 14 inches high by 27 inches wide by 46 inches long divided by a cross partition will nicely hold 24 chickens 3 to 4 pounds each in weight. Be careful not to overcrowd or else some may be smothered. The shipper has in every case of such loss to stand it himself. Overcrowding is probably the worst feature of the shipping of live poultry.

When making a shipment of poultry be sure and inform the dealer at once, stating the number of birds shipped, the kind of poultry and also the weight. Put a tag on the crate properly addressed to the dealer and also bearing your own name and address. This will help to avoid possible mistakes.

FRUIT BULLETIN

Canning and Preserving Fruits are almost done—says the Government Notice to Housewife. A few good Niagara grown Peaches still left. Do as the Government says—Put down an extra supply this year—Plums and Grapes for jam and jelly.

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Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb. \$0.12
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Roosters, per lb.08
Ducks, per lb.10-.12
Spring Chickens15
Turkeys13-.15
Geese10
Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.

R. BERE
39 SCHULTZ ST., WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 10-11c
Young Ducks 12c
Turkeys 12-13c
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Spring Chickens 15-16c
The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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Hens, any size \$0.11
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Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

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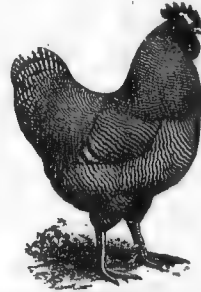
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WE GUARANTEE TO PAY YOU PRICES QUOTED BELOW

Live Hens	Per lb. 10c	Young Ducks	Per lb. 12c
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Roosters	9c	Turkeys	13c-15c
		Geese	10c

Write today and let us know how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping

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91 LUSTED STREET - WINNIPEG

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Ship your grain to us and get it handled in a businesslike manner. If you do not want to sell we will give you big advances on each car and switch it into future options when we can save you storage if you wish this done.

If your car is loaded and you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P., bill it to Fort William, and if on the C.N.R., to Port Arthur, and write on your shipping bill advise McBean Bros., so we can check up inspection and weighing when the car arrives here.

Keep your flaxseed in your granaries at home, as it is bound to be worth big money.

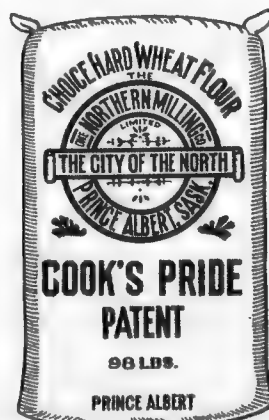
Remember we make big advances against each car lot, and also remember that the war is still on, which is a very bullish factor.

McBEAN BROS.

Sept. 20, 1915.

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Special Attention Given to and Special Facilities for Handling Farmers' and Co-operative Shipments

Remember to address—

The One Northern Milling Co. Ltd.
The Original Farmers' Mill
PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN

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8 in. and 10 in. Cut Boards or Shiplap	Any point within 100 miles of Calgary	Between 100 and 200 miles from Calgary
2x4, 2x6, 2x8	\$18.25	\$18.75
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Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices.

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

Galloway's Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.

More Power For Less Money

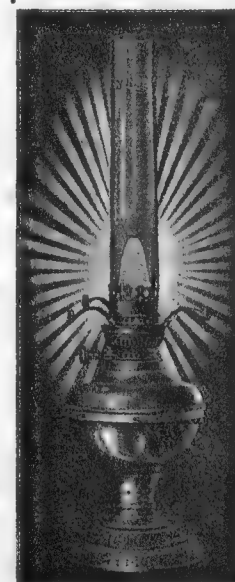
5,000 of these New Galloway Masterpiece Big 6 H. P. Gasoline Engines at our special anniversary sale price. Positively the power sensation of 1915. The most engine ever offered for the money. Its new design is mechanically perfect, big 6 H. P. engine built from highest quality of material, smooth, easy running, perfectly balanced, supreme in power, simplicity and design; not overrated nor light weight but large bore and long stroke, plenty of weight, low speeded and built for long hard, continuous, satisfactory service. Made in our great factories by the thousands and sold direct from factory to user at only one small manufacturing profit.

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Don't buy a spreader any make at any price until you know all about this New No. 8 Low-Down Spreader. Eleven special patented features. Heavy channel steel frame. Truss-like steel bridge. Double chain drive, direct 4-on rear wheels. LIGHTEST DRAFT of any low down spreader built. Tight bottom; flexible rake; scientific beater; runs close to the ground; steel drive chains, will not stretch. Steel wheels; only low-down spreader wheels turn clear under. Feed adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. 60-70 bushels capacity. Superior in every respect to the best style horse killers that eat you up for weeds. Only 42 inches high at center of box.

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PRICE: Wonder Lamp, complete \$5.00
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Extra Mantle 30c

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President

D. F. Ferguson
Principal

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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Proportional Representation

Continued from Page 7

that subject; it becomes impossible in a large constituency to have recourse to corrupt methods, and to the large number of devices used so often to defeat the free and independent will of the electorate."

In a single-member constituency it sometimes happens that an elector has to choose between a man of his own party whom he actively dislikes and a man of the opposite party; that is, "vote for a 'yellow dog' or for the other side," the result is that he will not go to the polls at all. It is of little use asking the electors to use their intelligence if on the day of the poll they have no means of doing so.

But the larger the constituency the better and more widely known, the more representative and independent are the men who are brought forward as candidates.

Voting with the single transferable vote ceases to be a merely mechanical operation, the voter becomes conscious of the fact that in voting he is selecting a representative.

Proportional representation will awaken a new interest in political and municipal issues among people who long ago lost all hope of ever having a voice in the affairs of the country. Under our present system you will often find a constituency, not necessarily gerrymandered, that has had for years leanings towards one political party. What happens?

Those of the minority, quite discouraged by repeated defeats have given up hoping; with some this situation has led to indifference and the abandonment of political struggle, while with others it has aroused anger and bitterness which—when class, race or religion are involved—sometimes leads to violence.

Two Classes Unrepresented

It has been estimated that in the United States and Canada over 3,000,000 Socialists and Labor voters are unrepresented. As a result the breach between Labor men and the rest of the community widens daily. If the cause of this injustice were removed, the social upheaval which we are told threatens the civilized world after the war might be averted.

Prof. Dupriez, a prominent Belgian, recently said that since the introduction of proportional representation in Belgium, electoral campaigns have gained in dignity, corruption is almost entirely eliminated and that now one scarcely ever sees the rioting and violence with which elections too often used to end in the larger Belgian cities.

Gain to the Member

Now from the viewpoint of representatives themselves. If a man has devoted himself to public life, it is only right that he should be sure of remaining in it so long as he has the confidence of a sufficient body of electors. Under such conditions he can do better work and accumulate more experience than if he is liable to dismissal at any moment by that small minority of electors whose change determines the result in a single-member constituency.

Under the present system the representative is often so afraid of offending that small minority as to be scarcely able to call his political soul his own. He is compelled, if he wishes to keep his seat, to dance to any tune which any handful of his supporters may choose to play.

The new system, on the other hand, encourages every representative to be true to himself. No mere fraction of a constituency gave him his seat and no mere fraction can take it away.

Proportional representation is a fundamental reform, it is the soil from which other reforms could spring; but even it will accomplish very little so long as people continue to take interest only in those things which immediately concern themselves. Eternal vigilance is the price of all good government as well as of liberty.

Germany's "explanation" of the unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Cunard liner "Orduna" on July 9 is that the submarine commander violated his instructions, which were not to attack any liner, but that because of the weather he was unable to make out the character or nationality of the "Orduna." The "Orduna," bound from Liverpool to New York with some 200 passengers of whom twenty-two were Americans, was attacked by a torpedo, which barely missed her, and then was shelled by the submarine until she was out of range.

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Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent., we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

CLUNY WOMEN INTERESTED

Dear Miss Stocking:—We had a very successful meeting of the Cluny W.G.G.A. on July 14 at the home of Mrs. Chas. Shatford. It was a very disagreeable day, but for all that there were a good number present, as eleven members and eight visitors came. A very interesting paper that was enjoyed by all was read by Mrs. Romley on "Social Life on the Farm." Our August meeting was held on the 11th at the home of Mrs. Gayno. There were nineteen members present and two visitors. A very interesting talk was given by Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Graham on preserving and pickling.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. W. WILLIS,

Sec'y Cluny W.G.G.A.
We are glad to receive the regular reports from the Cluny secretary. They are to be congratulated on the interest shown by their community in their meetings.
E. A. S.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FOR RED CROSS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our first meeting after the annual picnic was held at the home of Mrs. Patzack. Not many turned out as it was raining heavily so we had only a short meeting. The secretary was instructed to pay to the Red Cross Society the sum of twenty-five dollars, that being the proceeds of the Red Cross booth at the picnic. The picnic day was an ideal one and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The women's section turned out well to help in making sandwiches, tea and coffee. The booth was prettily decorated with flags and toys.

Sincerely,

MRS. N. DAELEY,

Sec'y Red Lake W.S.G.G.A.

The women of Red Lake are to be commended on the turn their patriotism has taken. We shall be glad to hear from them again next month.
E. A. S.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Miss Stocking:—The women's section of the Kincora G.G.A. has three meetings to report on since first writing to you. We have made out programs for each meeting, consisting of a topic for discussion, music and roll call.

At our June meeting the topic for discussion was "Woman Suffrage," which was very interesting, the chief point brought forward was the question of homesteads for women.

For July the topic was "Getting the Family Sewing Done." I think we were all able to learn a little from the different suggestions. Sewing certainly is a problem on the farm in the summer.

The topic for July was "Why We Should Abolish the Bar." Unfortunately the two members who were to take the paper were unable to attend.

We were very busy in June getting up a picnic which proved a great success. Our program for the afternoon was pleasing and varied and was followed in the evening by a nice supper, to which 130 sat down. Later in the evening we had a concert and dance. Our many friends and neighbors, who turned out to it, made the day a success beyond expectations. After paying all expenses and giving a little to the Belgian Relief Fund and helping out a neighbor who is seriously ill, we still have a little cash on hand to help on our association.

Yours very sincerely,

AGNES E. WHATLEY,

Sec'y Kincora W.S.G.G.A.

There is nothing like having plenty of money and Kincora is fortunate in that respect. We are pleased to note that they have discussed the homesteads for women question. The present method of distribution of free land has been most unjust, in that it has not allowed women to homestead. Altho the date is late we hope to soon see better legislation giving women the right they could so well make use of.
E. A. S.

RAISED MONEY FOR RED CROSS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The W.G.G.A. of McTavish and Eagle Creek district held their last meeting here on July 21. Our business was to settle up after the Grain Growers' annual picnic, at which we had a booth in aid of the Red Cross Fund. As it rained most of the day we felt discouraged, but considering all things we did not do so badly. We cleared forty-three dollars and Mr. Chas. Fielden that afternoon sent us two dollars, making our proceeds forty-five dollars. We desire to thank all who helped us in any way in our work.

Our membership is now twenty-three, an increase of eight over last year, and quite a few others have signified their intention of joining. Our subject for discussion this year has been the war, as we thought it the all important question for us. We have been bringing any articles to read that we thought would be instructive. We have also been considering how we could help the sufferers.

At this date the crops in our district look very good and I sincerely hope nothing will happen to them as we ourselves and our country need it all.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. M. E. HURDMAN,

Sec'y Eagle Creek W.G.G.A.

The study of important articles on the war is an excellent idea. The women of Eagle Creek and McTavish are splendidly answering the great call for help from the warring countries. Nothing more can be done than to do with all our might the work at hand.
E. A. S.

HILLVIEW SOCIAL A SUCCESS

The Hillview W.G.G.A. meeting for the current month took place on August 4, under the form of a social evening in aid of the Red Cross Society.

The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and flags, the Red Cross being prominent. Donations for cigarettes, material for bandages, etc., were received and Red Cross flags and buttons were bought by nearly all present. It was also intimated that the committee were receiving pledges from ladies for knitting socks or doing work of a similar nature, to be contributed any time before Christmas.

A very interesting program was rendered, with our local president, Mr. Elder in the chair.

During the evening an excellent address was given by our provincial president, Mrs. McNaughtan, in which she briefly explained the great work undertaken by the Red Cross Society, pointing out its tremendous scope and the consequently great need for supplies.

Vocal solos, duets and choruses, readings and recitations were received with acclamations which showed that the audience thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed them.

Following the program ice cream and cake were served, the hot weather making such particularly welcome.

Sincerely,

L. E. GRUDHY,

Sec'y Hillview W.S.G.G.A.

The well written and interesting report from Hillview contains ideas that will be helpful to other associations who are planning to do a part in the Red Cross work after the busy season.
E. A. S.

HELP FORTHCOMING

If the woman who wrote from Marquette, Manitoba, and signed her letter "Mother in Need" will correspond with Miss Erma Stocking, provincial secretary W.G.G.A., Delisle, and send her name, clothing will be sent by clubs in Manitoba who have generously shown a deep interest in the needy cases of the prairie.
E. A. S.

WHATEVER IS BEST

Whatever is best is safest; lies out of the reach of human power; can neither be given nor taken away.—Bolingbroke.



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MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

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Tea Table Talks No. 3

Nowadays, would any careful housewife buy flour in paper bags? Or soda biscuits loose? Or butter from the tub?

Carry the same idea of PROTECTED FOODSTUFFS to an article most susceptible to damage by air and moisture—TEA.

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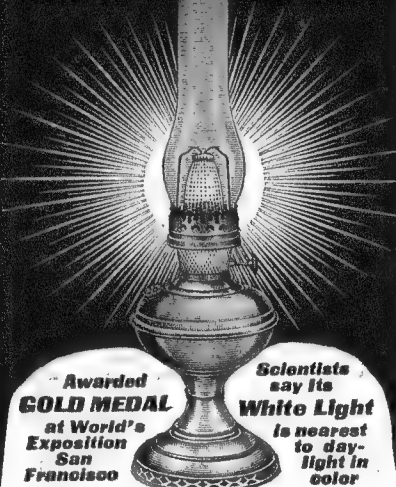
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Burns Vapor Saves Oil Beats Electric or Gasoline



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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

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common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

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to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin?

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days. Another says: 'I disposed of 84 lamps out of 81 calls.' Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly."

No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Just say, "Show me how I can get a strong white light from coal oil, without risking a cent." Address nearest office.

WANTLE LAMP CO., 227 Aladdin Building
Largest Coal Oil Lamp House in the World
Montreal Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

PICTURE COLORING

Here's a new kind of fun for you, by way of a change. You are to get out your school crayons and color the picture of the animals on their way to school, which goes with the Young Canada Club this week.

When you have it done, fold it once with a little slip of tissue paper in the fold and mail it back to me post haste and I'll send a little box of paints to the one who has done his or her coloring best.

Isn't that just the easiest and best and quickest way of earning a prize that ever you heard of?

This is only the beginning of several new and pleasant things that are going to happen in the Young Canada Club, but that is a secret which you must bide your time to find out.

DIXIE PATTON.

A TAME MAGPIE

I have a tame magpie which I brought up from the nest. It was brought to me by a man who offered it to me for fifty cents. It was so small and trembled so much that I bought it. It had never seen its mother, and for a long time I had to feed it with my hands.

One day it began to pick up food for itself. Then I placed a shallow dish of water on the ground and Piggles (as my sister had named him because of the muddle he made in his cage) for a moment didn't know what to do. Then he stepped into it. He did not understand why the water was so cold around his feet. Then he pecked at the water and stepped out of it.

After a while he stepped in again and started to bath himself in the way all birds do. That is sending the water up in showers of spray all around him, then rushing about and returning again and again for another plunge till he was dripping wet. Then he started to preen his feathers. He had certainly never seen any bird, whether magpie or canary or any other, bath itself.

He loves to steal and hide things. Once he stole my tooth brush and then he stole my red ribbon, and when I found it again there was a great big hole in it. Then I shut him up in his cage (for I had let him loose), but he would not eat anything and looked so sorrowful that I let him loose again. Now I watch my things so he does not get them.

ELSIE HUMBEKE,

Duhamel, Alta. Age 10 years.

THE BUSY ANTS

One day as I was walking thru some woods I came across a large tree, and being rather warm I sat down in its shade. When I had been sitting two or three minutes I saw, at the foot of the tree, what appeared to be a pile of sawdust. Wondering how it came to be there I looked at it closely and found a regular army of ants running here and there with small grains of sawdust in their mouths. Then I saw a large hole in the tree. Some of the ants were bringing grains of sawdust out of the hole and others were pulling it away to the pile.

I saw it just once after that and they were still as busy as ever. Do you think that they were making a house for themselves? I do.

CHRISSE BROWNLEE,

Age 11.

BUNNY

The first thing Bunny remembered was being cuddled up nice and warm in a soft bed of leaves with five others just like him.

He was a soft brown baby rabbit and his mother was very proud of him. When Bunny and his brothers and sisters were old enough to skip about they ventured outside their home to play, but not very far because they were afraid that a coyote or a fox might kill one of them.

Bunny was far more venturesome than the others and he was very curious to see more than just trees and green bushes, but his mother would not let him wander far.

All went well and every rabbit was happy eating green moss and tender plants. It was fall now and Bunny noticed a change coming over himself and his friends, they were going from brown to white and he thought his color was far handsomer than before and he skipped about with very high spirits.

Soon Christmas came with snow and crisp crackling frost.

Bunny and his family ran silently and swiftly about under the underbrush, making paths that had many windings, each leading to either a hidden home or some safe feeding ground where there were some tender saplings growing. One day as Bunny was playing and gamboling about with his brothers and sisters he heard a whizzing noise and a sharp crack, then a heart-rendering and pitiful scream. He jumped and then crouched stock still, almost hidden by underbrush. What he saw was enough to make any poor little rabbit's blood run cold. There was his brother lying on the snow with blood running from a hole in his side and his mother was lying quite still. In a little while a voice said, "Hit two that time; isn't it fine sport?" The voice went farther away and then died away altogether.

Bunny stayed where he was awhile and then crept noiselessly up to where his mother lay. He rubbed his soft, sensitive nose against her, but she did not move. Then he knew his mother and brother were dead and a cold fear crept into his heart. He stayed for awhile and then hopped dismally away.

He kept on and on, thru snowbanks and on strange trails until night came. He came to a round place where there were leaves and boughs and cuddled up.

About midnight a soft step sounded not far from where he was and a coyote's head was dimly outlined against the moonlight, but Bunny did not hear and the coyote made one leap. There was a short scuffle and there lay Bunny. He had gone to rest with his mother and brother in a happier world for rabbits.

JANET FAIRBROTHER,

Rising Sun P.O., Alta. Age 15.

Chiclets

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MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

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PER TON \$2 PER TON

F.O.B. THE MINE

Orders filled day received. Farmers and Co-operators supplied direct.

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My New Hat

This Department is written Specially for The Guide by Ida C. Van Auken, of the Editorial Staff, Ladies Home Journal, Philadelphia.

I once heard a woman say: "It's a flattering hat, that's why I like to wear it." And she was a busy woman who did not have time to curl up the wisps of her hair, or massage the wrinkles out of her face; and this particular hat had a gentle little downward curve to the brim in front, and turned part way up in the back, and nicely balanced with a broad bow and brightened with a delicate pink rose, which carried its warm color to her face and fairly seemed to efface tired lines as if by magic.

I, for one, am for expansion in hats.



In the bright glare of the sun, or the cold glitter of the electric light, I prefer being sheltered in the shadow of a dark-toned velvet brim. It may not be so tremendously smart, but it is exceedingly comfortable, and, as my friend would say, "flattering."

Assuming that you may presume to have a new hat this year, or at least an old hat made new, and that last year you had a narrow-brimmed hat which you would like to widen, the very easiest way in which you can add two or three inches to it is shown on the brim of the velvet hat in the illustration, trimmed with flowers. To keep symmetrical proportions a two-inch or narrower brim should have a two-inch frill, or a three-inch brim can safely carry a three-inch frill. On a wider brim the frill could be narrower if desired, say an inch and a half in width.

Before sewing on a wide frill, extend out about five square or "V" shaped braces of thin frame wire from the edge of the brim. Measure about twice the circumference of the brim for fullness and allow a half-inch turn-under at the edge. These applied frills look less amateurish if sewed to the hat by a corded edge, and at least two rows of shirrings should be run in below. Of course, double velvet should be used and bias velvet gives the prettiest effect.

Crowns are growing larger steadily and while you may not wish to imitate the extreme girardin or postilion shapes, yet very often a different crown will make an out-of-style hat look astonishingly pretentious. An ugly, square-topped crown of beaver, felt, velours or velvet may be modernized in a pretty, round, dome shape, as shown on this same hat, by cutting away an inch above the base of the crown. Use the crown top for a crown circle, making it five inches in diameter. If it is of velvet, line with capenet to give it body and complete the crown by adding a five-inch-wide bias velvet band to the crown-top circle, joining with a velvet cording. The strip you use for the side crown may be exactly the same size as the head size of the crown, or twice the circumference if you prefer a full crown.

Another pretty crown in an elongated shape, on a graceful, wide-brimmed French hat was made with an oval-

shaped top, 6 3/4 in. by 9 3/4 in., and the crown side was a bias strip of velvet seven inches wide, joined with a cording to the oval top, and it softly crushed down to a depth of four inches and was held by a snugly fitting lining.

Very often the shape of a hat may not require changing, but freshening by steaming if it is made of velvet, and a thorough brushing or sponging with benzine if it is of felt.

To steam a velvet hat, hold it over the spout of a kettle in which there is a small quantity of boiling water. Move about constantly and brush up the pile with a velvet brush. Care must be taken in handling the hat so that the fingers will not mark the velvet after it is damp. Do not allow an excess of steam to penetrate the hat, but just enough to raise the pile. Let the hat dry before handling it.

This season more ostrich is being used as a trimming, and, altho some really lovely plumes are used, the preference seems to be for the queer, straggly looking feathers with uncured flues or sheared flues. In small tips, not more than from three to six inches high, three are grouped in the familiar Prince of Wales arrangement, and these are often placed, when the feathers are small, on the edge of the brim, while others are gracefully arranged on one side of the crown toward the front.

There seem to be no feathers so old or skimpy that they cannot be made use of in one way or another this winter. Small, uncured feathers may be laid flat around the brim or crown in a horizontal, vertical or diagonal position, but when arranged flat, the effect is always prettier if the feathers are uncured and if but one single feather is used. If the feather is made up, snip the stitches at the stem and separate the parts. Cut the flues off evenly and point the tips.

Willow plumes, absolutely past now, may be made into tassels, covering the ends with a piece of corded ribbon or beaded ornament; or they make charming ornaments in a rosette form. Use a three-inch disk of crinoline for a foundation and sew the flues around this disk evenly, making a thick fringe. The centre may be finished with two or three small buds in gold, silver or colored satin. Snip the willow fringe from the natural feather just above the first knot, and this will leave you a good feather for another hat.

Ribbon is also used in many charming ways for trimming this year. The new



picot-edged velvet ribbon is exceedingly effective when arranged as a frill around the brim, or standing around the crown. One of the new model hats has a tall plaiting of seven-inch satin ribbon around the crown, giving a very exaggerated height. It is very effective when drawn higher on the right side than on the left, in which case the lowered frill finds

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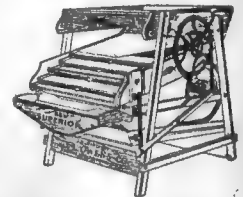
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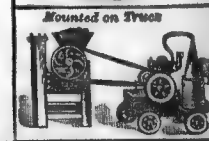
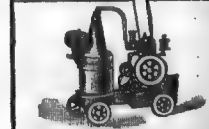
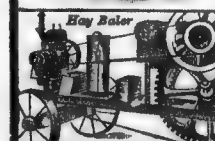
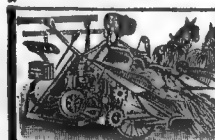
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Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

The farmers' pioneer company, organized, owned and operated by grain growers of Western Canada

its place over the brim on the left side. A narrow velvet band, gold or silver cord or ribbon is tied around the centre or lower edge to complete a frill of this kind.

Bows, when used, are very simple, a couple of eight-or-nine-inch-long loops or pointed ends of velvet at the back or front, as shown on the rolling brim hat illustrated here, being preferred. Even on the more dressy types of hats the trimmings are of tailored simplicity, so that one can barely discriminate between the tailored and dressy styles.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

ments we want made; pass resolutions drawing the attention of the respective governments to the facts, when we get a very polite note acknowledging the receipt of same, saying it will receive the careful attention of the government, then it is laid aside or forgotten until an election is in sight, when it is drawn forth and entered as a plank in their platform. If returned they take their own time to consider it and if there is any chance of it adversely affecting their position, they evade it as long as possible; and if they are not returned at that election, we must start the same routine with the other party. Now contrast our position with that of the capitalists, from whom we might learn some useful tactics; they have their representatives in each party backed up by canvassers in the lobby, consequently they have their own way, especially as they pay into the campaign funds, and we have no representative with our cause at heart to restrain them. This is an illustration of our position at the present time and if we can get each member of our respective provincial organizations to see it, the day will be practically won.

Second, "Where we may be or ought to be." I never did, nor did I hear anyone else, advocate a farmers' government, altho I believe they would be quite capable of carrying on the same creditably, neither do I advocate the annihilation of either, but that the Independents would be strong enough to hold the balance of power and act as a watch dog on both old parties thereby compelling them to do what was just for the people, then I think it would make little difference to us which party was in power.

Third, "How to get there." Of course, doubtless some, and all professional politicians will encourage them, will say impossible, the farmers never did and never will stick together, and those who say so will do their utmost to bring their prognostication true, but does not The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, U. F. A., etc., explode that statement? Were they not all opposed and did they not thrive because of the opposition? Others will fear because of the huge campaign expense, but this I suggest could be met if each member helped a little by doubling his annual subscription or even more if necessary, and if each local would make themselves responsible for our candidates' expenses and entertainment while in their district addressing meetings, etc., and also canvass and see that every available vote was polled for him on the day of election. This would put a seat in parliament within the reach of any good man who would go there unhampered by an obligation, to support either of the old parties because they paid his election expenses, which warps and crushes the honest intentions of many good men at present.

Fourth, "How to keep there," or keep the individual member from self-seeking. I would suggest that the members of the Independent party consisting, of course, of the members from each province in the federal house, arrange to work in unison on the different problems and should any member not live up to his promises, his political annihilation could be arranged by a workable recall clause or otherwise on a vote of the majority of the entire parliamentary party.

Now, sir, I am conscious that there are many details which will need working out by men of more experience than myself, but I have endeavored to outline a possible plan of campaign and will welcome any criticism or will be glad to fall in line if anyone will propose a more feasible way.

JOHN C. BUCKLEY,
Gleichen, Alta.

WEANING THE FARM COLT

To keep the colt growing without interruption during weaning time and afterward is a most important consideration in producing horses profitably. A good horseman aims to replace the milk that the colt has been accustomed to secure from its mother. He tries also to reduce the worrying and fretting of the colt to a minimum. To wean a colt appears to be a simple matter. It is simple as many do it; yet the very low degree of success that is shown on many farms by their unthrifty colts is evidence that there is something wrong or that there is something lacking. Often in a few weeks during weaning time the youngster changes from the growing, sleek, milk-fat colt to a stiff-haired and unthrifty, stunted individual. The colt if properly cared for need lose but little of his flesh, bloom and spirit.

Grain To Be Fed

Grain must be used as the milk is taken away. It is necessary that the colt has been taught to eat grain before weaning is attempted. Oats have always been preferred by horsemen for young colts. They are undoubtedly superior to any other single grain. The colt likes a mixture or a variety of grains and will thrive best on such a ration. He relishes corn, and it may well be fed as part of the grain ration. It may be said that corn contains a rather high percentage of fat. True it does, and so does milk, which is as nearly ideal food as nature can make. Corn should not be fed alone, nor in too great quantities. Bran is a splendid feed and contains material for bone and muscle. A mixture of oats 60 per cent., corn 30 per cent., and bran 10 per cent., makes a ration that will enable any colt to grow rapidly. A handful of oil meal may be profitably added. Then he will be more likely to eat enough to almost make up for the lack of milk.

Hay should be provided in plenty. Doubtless alfalfa or clover is the most desirable for young growing colts. Both grain and hay should be of the very best quality. If it is at all possible to furnish succulent grass for the colt it should be done. This is a big factor in preventing any check in the growth of the youngster.

Company of Other Colts

Naturally the colt will miss the company of his dam. If he has been accustomed to stay in the stable or yard while the mother is out at work there will be less fretting on that account. If the youngster has followed the dam constantly and has never been kept separated from her, he should be broken gradually to stay away from her if it is at all convenient to do so.

If there are several colts on the farm it is best to wean all of them at the same time. The youngsters love company, and if there are two or more of them together they will fret and worry less.

The stall or pen where the youngster is confined should be such that he cannot injure himself. The door and fence should be high enough so that he will not try to jump out. Nothing but a clean and comfortable place with plenty of sunshine and proper ventilation should be used for the colt during weaning time. It should be made possible for the colt to exercise freely every day.

Management of the Dam

Just before weaning it is best to change the dam from succulent pasture to dry feed. If she is being fed grain the amount should be reduced to a minimum. This will have a tendency to reduce the milk flow. The colt should then be allowed to suckle only two or three times per day instead of being with the mother all the time or at least over night. It may be necessary to milk out the mare occasionally for a few days, in the case of large milk producers and where there is a tendency for the udder to swell. Having done these things it will be comparatively simple and easy to keep the colt away from the mother entirely without injury or handicap to either the dam or her foal.

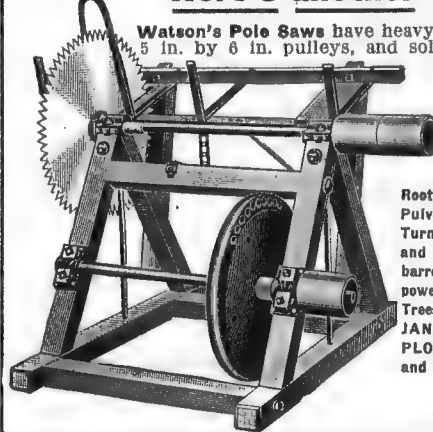
Having made the change slowly and gradually the youngster will not miss the milk greatly. He will eat grain and hay, will take exercise and will grow without any set back. If he is kept healthy, thrifty and growthy, the very best of results will follow.

H. E. McCARTNEY,
Perdue Experiment Station

Watsons' Excelsior Junior Straw Cutter

leads the market. Built to last a lifetime—simple to operate. Runs with Gasoline Engine, Horse Power, Windmill or by Hand. Will cut up to half ton per hour, and, if equipped with special blowers, will elevate twenty feet. Only specially tempered knives of best English make used in the **Excelsior Junior**. Stop, start, and reverse lever in easy reach of operator.

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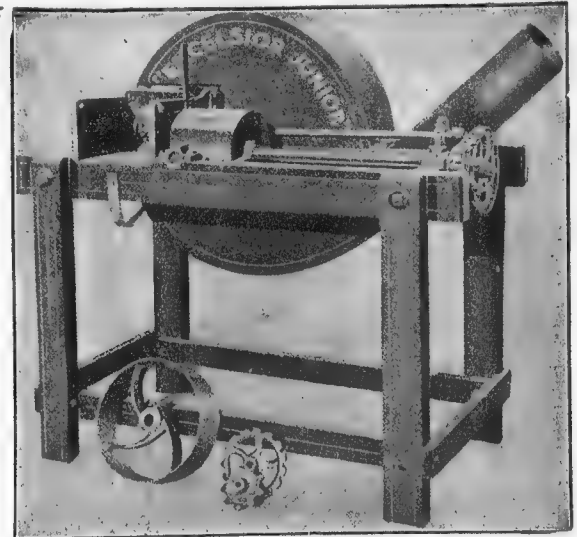


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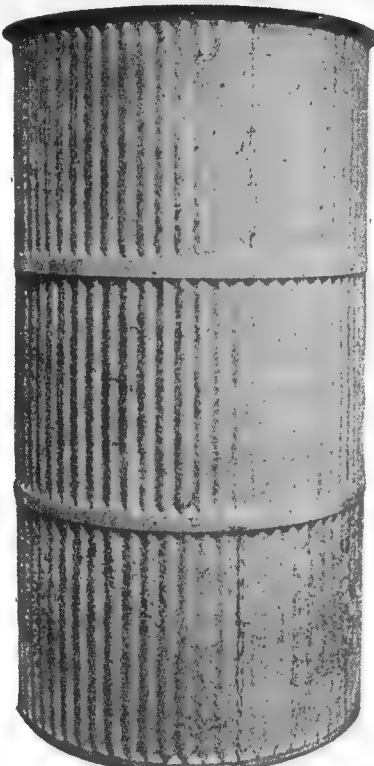
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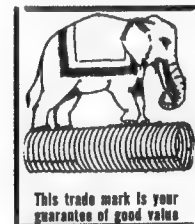
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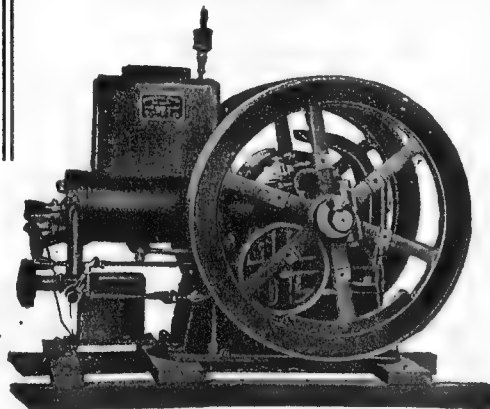
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209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Sept. 25, 1915)

Wheat—Active, nervous and unsettled all week, with a tone at finish none too firm, altho prices were about 2 cents above those prevailing a week ago for October, and 1½ cents up on December, and 1½ cents up on the May, with cash grain ranging from 1½ higher to 1 cent lower. Local sentiment was much divided at the outset, but the market gradually gathered some strength, being affected to a great extent at the time by general backward weather prevailing over the North-west, and firmness in Liverpool, which brought about some very good buying on a large scale by the leading exporting houses. In addition to this there was scattered covering by "shorts" on the advance. Around top figures more selling pressure developed and what few "longs" there were took profits freely and the market took on a very weak tone today after the opening. The decline in the Southern markets helped to weaken the undertone. The demand for cash wheat continues very good, particularly for near-by deliveries, and good premiums are still being paid. For 1 Northern unloaded there is a premium of 7½ to 7½ cents over the October future, whereas inspected 1 Northern is commanding a premium of 5½ to 6 cents over the October, and for September delivery the premium is 5 to 5½ cents.

Oats—Prices firmer in sympathy with the advance in wheat, coupled with some short covering due to the continued backward weather which has greatly delayed arrivals of new oats, and prices today are 1½ to 2½ cents up. Trade continues light and the demand very good, with offerings very scarce. A premium of about 5 cents over the October future is being paid for inspected oats, as well as for those already in store.

Barley—Market holds firm, offerings keeping up fairly well and prices show very little change when compared with a week ago.

Flax—The Duluth flax market had quite a bulge the latter part of this week and prices here advanced in sympathy, finishing about 9 to 10 cents higher, with a trade of small volume.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 21.....	87½	86½	92½
Sept. 22.....	88½	88½	94½
Sept. 23.....	87½	87½	93½
Sept. 24.....	89½	89½	94½
Sept. 25.....	88½	88½	93½
Sept. 26.....	88½	88½	93½
Sept. 27.....	89½	88½	93½
Week ago.....	87½	86½	92½
Year ago.....	111½	113	120
Oats—			
Sept. 21.....	35½	34½	34½
Sept. 22.....	35½	34½	34½
Sept. 23.....	36½	34½	34½
Sept. 24.....	36½	34½	34½
Sept. 25.....	37½	34½	34½
Sept. 26.....	37½	34½	34½
Sept. 27.....	37½	34½	34½
Week ago.....	35½	34½	34½
Year ago.....	49½	49½	49½
Flax—			
Sept. 21.....	145½	145½	145½
Sept. 22.....	146½	146½	146½
Sept. 23.....	147½	147½	147½
Sept. 24.....	153½	152½	152½
Sept. 25.....	155½	155½	154½
Sept. 26.....	158½	157½	157½
Sept. 27.....	144½	145½	145½
Week ago.....	126½	128	128

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 25)

No. 1 hard wheat, 18 cars	\$1.02
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	1.01½
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.03½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	.98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	1.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	.98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 15 cars	.98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	.98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.97½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.94½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.98½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.93½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.94½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.93½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.92½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.93
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.94½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.97½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.94½

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 21 to 27 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Sept. 21	94	92	89½	83½	75½	..	..	39½	37½	37½	36½	35½	55	52	45	45	145	142	..	..
22	94½	92½	91½	83½	75½	..	..	39½	38½	38½	36½	35½	55	51	45	45	145½	142½	..	..
23	92	90½	89½	82½	77½	..	..	40	39	39	38	37	55	52	45	45	145	142	..	..
24	94	92	91	84½	79½	..	..	41½	40½	40½	39½	38½	53½	51	45	45	152½	149½	..	..
25	94	92	90½	83½	78½	..	..	42	40	39	38	37	55	50	45	45	154½	151½	..	..
27	91½	89½	88½	82½	77½	..	..	42½	41½	40½	39½	38½	55	51	45	45	157½	154½	..	..
Week ago	94	92½	89	..	..	..	..	38½	37	37	36	35	55½	52	45	45	144	141	..	..
Year ago	111½	108	103	95½	88½	84	..	50½	49½	49½	49½	47½	64	59	57	55	122½	119½	..	..

*These prices are for grain past inspection at Winnipeg.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Sept. 27	Year Ago	Toronto Sept. 23	Calgary Sept. 25	Chicago Sept. 18	St. Paul Sept. 25
Cattle	\$6.35-6.50	\$6.00-6.25	\$6.75-7.00	\$6.50-6.75	\$6.00-6.40	\$4.00-9.25
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.00	7.65-7.90	5.25-5.50	6.00-10.40	4.00-9.25
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.25-5.85	6.25-6.50	7.40-7.65	4.75-5.00	6.00-10.40	4.00-9.25
Best fat cows	5.00-5.25	5.50-5.75	6.00-6.50	4.75-5.00	4.25-6.50	4.00-9.25
Medium cows	4.75-5.00	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.50	2.85-3.25	4.25-6.50	4.00-9.25
Common cows	4.25-4.50	3.75-4.00	7.25-7.50	4.00-4.50	4.25-6.50	4.00-9.25
Choice heifers	5.60-5.75	5.75-6.50	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.25-6.50	4.00-9.25
Best bulls	4.85-5.10	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.50	3.50-3.75	3.50-5.35	3.50-5.35
Common and medium bulls	4.50-4.75	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.60	3.50-5.35	3.50-5.35
Best feeding steers	5.65-6.00	6.50-7.30	6.50-7.30	5.00-5.60	4.00-6.75	4.00-6.75
Best stocker steers	5.50-5.75	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.00-5.60	4.00-6.75	4.00-6.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$75-\$95	\$65-\$70	..	..
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$60	\$55-\$60	..	..
Hogs	\$9.00-\$9.40	\$8.50	\$9.75-10.00	\$8.85	\$8.45	\$7.90
Heavy sows	\$6.25-\$6.75	\$7.00	..	..	\$6.00-\$8.25	..
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50	..	..	..	..
Sheep and Lambs	\$8.00-\$8.25	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$8.00-\$8.50	\$7.50	\$6.25-\$8.85	\$4.50-\$8.25
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.00-\$5.50	\$5.25-\$6.00	\$7.00	\$5.35-\$6.35	\$4.50-\$6.75

No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	58½
No. 3 barley, 2 cars	55
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	55
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	49
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	51
Sample barley, 1 car	55
Sample barley, 5 cars	53
Sample barley, 3 cars	49½
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	49
Sample barley, 1 car	51½
Sample barley, 3 cars	48½
Sample barley, 1 car, hot	47½
No. 1 flax, 200 bu., to arrive	1.79
No. 1 flax, 20 sacks	1.77
No. 1 flax, 500 bu., to arrive	1.78½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.81
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.83

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Sept. 24, 1915.—	1915 Wheat	Last Year
1 hard	426,391.20	8,608.00
1 Nor.	1,991,270.50	2,345,216.00
2 Nor.	514,981.10	4,902,779.30
3 Nor.	208,879.50	3,517,208.10
No. 4	34,650.10	1,947,739.10
Others	564,231.20	1,626,351.20

This week	4,181,642.50	This week	14,347,902.10
Last week	2,983,871.20	Last week	9,868,599.40

Increase	1,197,771.30	Increase	4,479,302.30
Ogilvies not included in the above grades, their total	441,230.10		

Oats	Last Year
1 C.W.	145.10
2 C.W.	67,568.01
3 C.W.	26,534.22
Ex. 1 Fd.	3,247.32
Others	114,425.30

This week	223,965.16	This week	1,802,757.05
Last week	147,059.20	Last week	897,220.19

Increase	76,905.30	Increase	905,536.20
Ogilvies not included in the above grades—their total	12,043.23		

Barley	Last Year
3 C.W.	81,928.22
4 C.W.	44,999.30
Rej.	19,257.34
Feed	1,420.44
Others	87,152.43

This week	255,114.14	This week	896,076.37
Last week	242,073.29	Last week	994,815.16

Increase	13,040.33	Decrease	98,738.29
Last year's total	408,350.42	Last year's total	1,855,261.26

Ogilvies barley not included in the above grades—their total	20,354.33		
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SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (lake)	4,285,087	102,635	212,481	107,351
(rail)	1,764	1,250	..	..
1914 (lake)	4,071,212	316,205	98,657	247,713
(rail)	96,854	11,690	3,123	2,082

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending Sept. 24, 1915.—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	3,740,404	211,921	234,759
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,504,363	448,949	61,449
Total	5,244,767	704,769	296,208
At Buffalo and Duluth	219,000	11,000	25,000
Total this week	5,463,767	715,769	321,208
Total last week	4,961,402	855,619	300,818
Total last year	20,112,196	3,392,350	558,142

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 25, were:	Winnipeg Minneapolis
Cash Grain	
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.94 \$0.99
2 Nor. wheat	.92 .96
3 Nor. wheat	.90 .93
3 white oats	.40 .34
Barley	45-55 47-55
Flax, No. 1	1.54 1.81
Futures—	
Oct. wheat	.88 Sept. .95
Dec. wheat	.88 .91
May wheat	.93 .96

INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected for the week ending Sept. 21, 1915, were:	This year	Last year
Wheat	6123	8303
Oats	138	847
Barley	209	205
Flax	2	80
Screenings	5	1
Total	6480	9436

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Spot Wheats	
No. 1 hard winter, per bushel	\$1.45
Walla Walla	1.62
Rosafé	1.53
No. 1 Manitoba	1.68
No. 2 Manitoba	1.65
No. 3 Manitoba	1.64
No. 1 Nor. Duluth	1.61

Futures
No. 1 Manitoba, Sept. delivery 1.39
No. 1 Manitoba, Sept.-Oct. delivery 1.33
No. 1 Manitoba, Oct. delivery, London 1.35
No. 1 Manitoba, Nov. delivery, London 1.35
Note.—The cable quotations have been translated into dollars per bushel at the rate of \$4.72 exchange; this will be varied from day to day as it is obtainable, but Broomhall's decline to commit themselves to a rate at present.
These prices are only of value in showing approximately the value of wheat on the Liverpool market today. Of course, no new Canadian wheat is in a position for spot sale at Liverpool, but the prices for October delivery, Liverpool, are of interest.—Manitoba Free Press.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—There was a firm undertone with offers light as influenced by the strength in Winnipeg and America yesterday and traders are becoming nervous. Spot firm, unchanged to 1d higher. Cargo market strong. Winters 4½ to 6 higher; Manitoba's and Indian's 9d higher, with Plates' 4½ higher. Indian shipments nothing and expectations are that world's shipments will show a smaller percentage to the United Kingdom; on passage quantities show a liberal reduction. Millers continue anxious with English country markets strong at 9d advance.

Corn weak, with liberal Plate offers and easy Argentine freights. Spot easy, ½ lower; cargoes 3d lower.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Slowness of Eastern rail did a good deal today to prevent owners of hogs from maintaining an advance in quotations. Cattle prices were only nominal. The call for sheep and lambs was slow.

South St. Paul, Sept. 25.—Severe price declines for all sorts of grassy killing cattle, receipts of which were heavy early in the week, sharply higher prices for hogs after the slump on Monday, steady market for sheep and lambs—these summarize packers' activities and their results during the week in the local yards. Livestock trade experienced vicissitudes of a striking character, which kept shippers and yard traders guessing much of the time.

Butcher cattle salesmen encountered trouble right from the start as they were called upon the first half of the week to dispose of heavy receipts of grassy material of Canadian, Dakota, Montana and native grades. Successive price cuts that by the middle of the week had lowered prices irregularly from 35 to 50 cents on most killers, put selling talent on the defensive and they considered it a creditable performance to check the decline the latter half of the week, altho they were unable to get back any of the ground lost. Other depressing factors were a lack of stocker outlet at

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Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation.

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If you wish. The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent
Desk 60, Dept. of Natural Resources C.P.R.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Chicago and the disposal of a large quantity of common stuff which naturally came onto this market. Many steers were bought by packers between \$5 and \$6.75, but choice grassers were saleable at \$7.50. Bulls were cheaper, selling between \$4 and \$5.

Hog receipts were small and outside influences favored sellers. The course of trade, which had been sharply lower late last week, was reversed, with the result that everything was marked materially higher before the close. On late days light droves sold mainly at \$7.50 to \$7.90, mixed at \$7 to \$7.25, and heavies at \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Sheep and lamb prices held steady all week. Native lambs sold at \$6.75 to \$8 mostly. Ewes topped around \$5.25, and packers paid up to \$5.80 for western wethers. The call for feeding and breeding stock continued brisk.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Only light receipts of cattle and calves were reported at the local stock yards today, but those of hogs were again heavy, numbering around 1,400 head. The market for all classes of livestock was firm and active.

Very few good beef animals were offered, most of the stuff being of the canner and cutter type. Good light butchers were in demand at prices unchanged from yesterday. There was a steady trade done in bulls and cows.

Stockers were again active, most of the animals bought going to United States. The increased demand for this class of cattle has resulted in a large number of poor animals being shipped in. Milkers continue to bring good prices, \$80 to \$90 being a common value.

Sheep and lambs were about steady. Although there were no \$8.60 lambs reported, quite a number sold up to \$8.50 per cwt. Hogs were firmer, selling at \$9.65, fed and watered. The firm prices are bringing up the receipts for this class of meat.

Calgary, Sept. 25.—The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator

Company reports that last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 233 horses, 790 cattle, 748 hogs and 346 sheep. This week's receipts were 133 horses, 725 cattle, 456 hogs and no sheep.

Outward Shipments.—Cattle—Ten cars to South St. Paul, one car of cattle to Vancouver, three cars of hogs to New Westminster and one car of hogs to Toronto.

Cattle—Top reached for choice fat steers was \$5.75, showing a serious slump in beef prices. This drop in price is general throughout America, owing to decreased home consumption and embarrassed shipping. Common beef sold at \$5.25 to \$5.55, stocker steers \$5.50 to \$5.60. Extra heifers sold for \$5.25, good cows \$4.50 to \$4.75, canners \$3.50 to \$3.75, bulls \$3.50 and thin \$3.00.

Hogs—Select hogs sold for \$8.85 thruout the week, and we realized 9 cents for our hogs today. We think \$8.85 is about the price that will rule for next week's supplies. We will pay \$3.25 for good stock hogs, 110 to 130 lbs.

Sheep—Wethers \$6.50 to \$7, ewes \$5.50 to \$6, lambs \$7.50.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—Trade at Birkenhead this past week has continued slow and cattle have been hard to move, even at the reduced quotations. Irish steers and heifers are now making 18c per pound, sinking offal, with exceptional quality at 19c. Chilled beef has been in heavy supply and only middling condition, and has been selling at 12 to 12½c per pound for the sides.

Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 3,583 cattle, 169 calves, 1,079 hogs and 799 sheep.

Cattle—In common with the break which has taken place in cattle prices on all the principal livestock markets on this continent, the local prices have been considerably lower during the past few weeks. This has had the effect of de-

creasing shipments, country shippers doubtless holding for more favorable prices, and about 2,000 less head were received at the Union yards this week than for the preceding similar period. This helped to make sales a little more brisk and on some classes a slight improvement over last week was noted. Steer stuff was stronger and cows and heifers went up for a day or two. There are not many choice animals for sale and the best steers sold for \$6.25 to \$6.40, with a few up to \$6.50. Stockers and feeders have been called for from outside markets and prices are about 15 cents higher now. Best 1,000 to 1,100 pound feeders are selling from \$5.90 to \$6.25, with lighter ones—700 to 900 pounds—are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.90. Generally the market condition is very bad. Lower home demand and embarrassed shipping facilities are mentioned as bearish factors. At any rate whatever the reason is, it is good policy for farmers and prospective shippers to keep their cattle in the country if feed is reasonably plentiful. Any rush at this time of the year puts markets down and the price now is over 75 cents lower than it was at this time last year.

Hogs are not at all plentiful. With light receipts prices are high. Choice selects are selling at from \$9 to \$9.40.

Sheep and lambs are in good demand. The bulk of lambs selling at from \$8 to \$8.25, and best sheep at from \$6 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports dairy butter unchanged with short supplies. New laid eggs are a little more plentiful and the price remains firm. Potatoes are unchanged, but a slow sale. Milk is unchanged. Cream has advanced 2 cents per pound of butterfat. There is a fair demand for live poultry. Dressed hogs are unchanged at, lights, 11½ cents per pound and heavier weights 8 to 9 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note.—All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise quoted.

Butter—There is no change in butter prices for this week. Supplies are reasonably good and the demand is no more than normal. Fancy dairy butter is from 21 to 23 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is 21 to 22 cents and good round lots are 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs—The number of eggs coming to market has dropped off considerably during the past week. Consequently prices have advanced and dealers are offering 22 cents per dozen for country shipments this week.

Potatoes—Supplies of potatoes are just fair and no change in price is offered by dealers this week. Price is 40 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—For the balance of the month prices as quoted last week will stand. Last week's prices were: Sweet cream 30 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream 27 cents per pound of butterfat delivered—this is about 24 cents at country points—and milk is \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Hay—Hay is available in larger quantities now and prices are lower, as follows: No. 1 Timothy, \$16 per ton; No. 1 Red Top, \$14 per ton; No. 1 Upland, \$12 and No. 1 Midland \$11.

Hides—There is a tendency toward a lower market for hides in the near future. Dealers are waiting news concerning the Dardanelles being forced, which will let loose a large quantity of Russian hides. Seneca root is in fair demand, good, clean roots being worth 20 cents per pound.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The Canadian weather map shows rain over the greater part of the three provinces, the heaviest fall being at Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, which was 1.34 and 1.12 inches. The forecast is for clearing weather and frosts at night. On Monday morning snow was reported at Boissevain. The general unsettled condition of the weather is one factor which tends to raise prices somewhat.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP ESTIMATE

In the comparison of crop estimates published in last week's Guide, a typographical error occurred in giving an extract from the report of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The estimated yield of wheat was given as 138,490,027 bushels, while the correct figure was 133,490,027 bushels, with an average yield of 19.38 bushels per acre.

DIRTY IGNITOR POINTS

If your engine has been in use very shortly previous to the time you experience trouble in starting, trouble may be due to dirty or short circuited points. With a contact ignitor test completely without removing the ignitor from engine as follows: First see that all connections in battery and wiring are firm, then loosen the wire from the insulated stationary electrode and with switch closed, snap wire across other terminal. If a good spark is produced you are sure battery is giving current. Next turn engine till ignitor trips and try wire on insulated electrode. If a spark is produced here, the points are short circuited inside, probably by water or carbon. If no spark, the points are not short circuited. Now turn engine again but stop just before ignition trips. Points are then in contact inside. Try wire again on the insulated electrode. If no spark is produced the points are dirty. If a spark is produced the ignitor is all right.

If points are dirty or short circuited, the ignitor must be removed and cleaned. Tests are best made in order given above, as it would do no good to test for dirty points if battery is worn out or if points are short circuited.

With a jump spark system the test is not so easy, but the plug can easily be removed, examined and tried while outside the cylinder. Be sure the plug is dry, as a very fine film of moisture, even tho it be gasoline, covering point and porcelain will short circuit a plug. Battery is tested by short circuiting

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plug on outside before removing from cylinder. For this purpose use screw driver or other tool with wood on handle to prevent receiving a shock.—B. R. Gross, Colorado Agricultural College.

Col. J. J. Carrick, M.P., Canadian representative on Sir John French's staff on the Continent, states that the second Canadian contingent will probably be in the trenches next month. The contingent safely crossed to France between September 14 and 17.

Farmers' Market Place

FARM LANDS

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE ¼ OR 1 section; state lowest terms. Fry Bros., Frys, Sask. 39-4

FOR RENT—SECTION OR MORE, NEAR station, Goose Lake district. Party with breaking outfit preferred. Emil McMiller, Milestone, Sask. 38-4

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

PARADISE STOCK FARM—WE HAVE YORK-shires and Durocs, spring farrowed boars and sows for sale. First-class strain. Price \$30.00 each. Pedigrees supplied. Also some pure-bred Shropshire Ram Lambs, \$25.00 each. Paradise Stock Farm, Geo. H. Garlick, Manager, Lacombe, Alta. 37-4

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—12 YOUNG registered Shorthorn cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 26tf

SHETLAND PONIES, HEREFORD BULLS pony vehicles, harness. Write for particulars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 29tf

FARM MACHINERY

45 H.P. INTERNATIONAL GAS ENGINE—With Oliver plows. Geo. A. Young, Gladstone, Man. 36-4

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MISCELLANEOUS

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WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-rooms for us during the fall and winter months; waste space in cellars, barns or outhouses can be made used from \$20 to \$30 per week. For full particulars and illustrated booklet apply Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, Canada. 39-6

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GRASS SEED

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW thistle; yields twenty to forty bushels. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 29-11

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ANY GOOD, CLEAN VARIETY OATS, BARLEY, Wheat and Beardless Barley. G. P. Crossing, P.O. Box 233, Winnipeg. 37tf

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I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC- tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11tf

PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS FOR SALE—For the next 30 days I will offer all my heavy Percheron stallions, also yearling and spring stallions, and a few fillies for sale at rock bottom prices. Terms 1-3 cash, balance time notes. These horses were inside of the best money at 1915 Western fairs. Address all communications to C. D. Roberts and Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 38tf

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN for farm; separate house. Apply stating wages and experience. S. Beattie, Moore Park, Man. 39-6

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MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED Manitoba farms in settled districts at 7½%. Give legal description and full particulars. Kenning, McArthur Building, Winnipeg. 39-6

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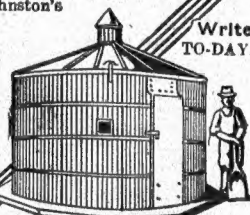
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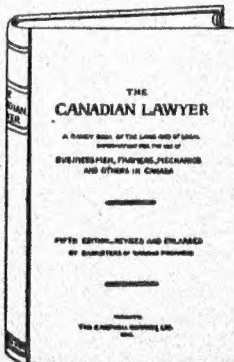
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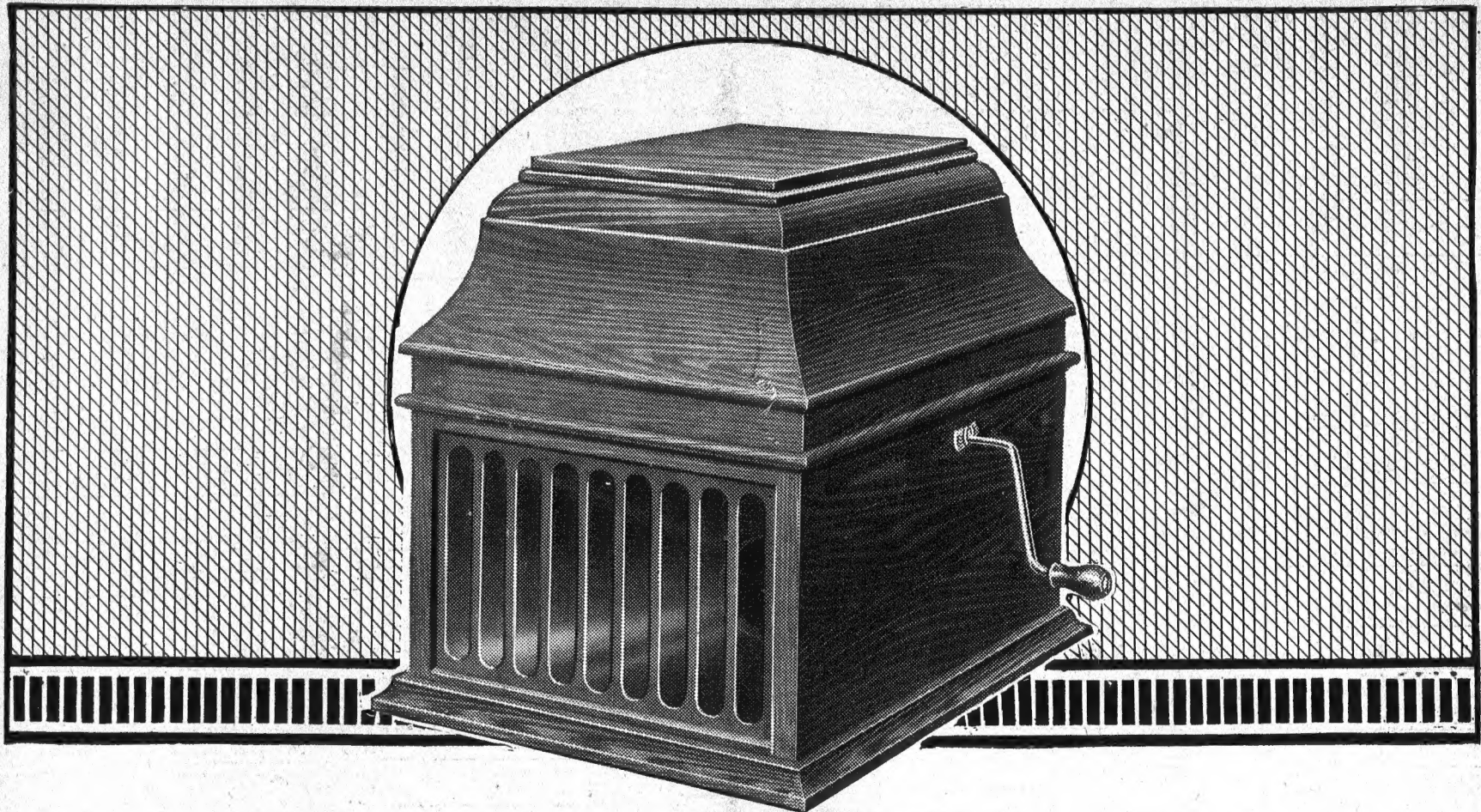
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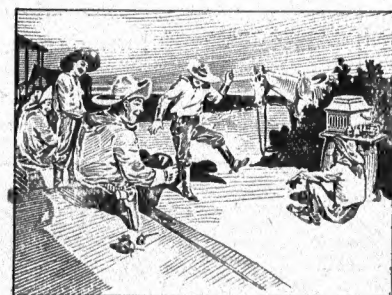
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